The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,295—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th July
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
„	.....	...	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS...	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th July, 1901
„ Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. **O T B**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. G. Works Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital-energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	„	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	„	32	8
OLD IRISH	„	26	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE	„	2	4
				PRINCESS	„	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ...	„	2	8	Extra popular	„	1	0
Extra	„	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.		Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73	0	38	12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in ...	985	92	0	48	12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92	0	48	12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172	0	91	0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.		Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.	
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109	0	59	4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168	0	89	0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158	12	84	0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172	4	91	8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196	0	103	12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover ...	Rs. 15-0
„ „ Uprights...	„ 25		
Revolving Piano Stool ...	„ 18	Set of Insulators ...	„ 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA,
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	„ SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN ORS
	&c. &c. &c.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.
ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ...	£ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી મધરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ
મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1900, at Rs. 100 per Whole and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 8th July, 1901, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1901.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

HENRY GRAVESTON, late Sergeant, Commissariat Transport Department, Mhow.

CHARLES WILLIAM MCGILLYCUDDY ORPEN, late Lieutenant, Indian Medical Service, Quetta.

WILLIAM WIDTON CAMPBELL STEVENSON, late Captain, Her Majesty's 2nd Manchester Regiment.

KUVARBAI alias SHAMABAI, widow of CANJI LOWJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

WILLIAM SMART, late a Government Pensioner, Bombay.

JOHN MENDIS, late of the North-Western Railway, Sukkur.

WILLIAM GODFREY, late Conductor, Ordnance Department, Aden.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th July 1901.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—
SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE
BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST
ENAMELLERS, &c.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2
BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, Madras. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

By the directions of Messrs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Adulla and Hajee Hassam Hajee Adbulla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jackeria Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz., one Fatamari, No. 1183, of the burthen of (18) Bombay candies, which is at present lying at the Jackeria Bunder, together with a boat, the sails, anchor, and other articles and things appertaining thereto, and at present lying in a warehouse near the said Jackeria Bunder and on view at the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS AND FURNITURE OF THE NEW TIVOLI THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole building materials of theatre, also the furniture consisting of teak and blackwood chairs, benches, punkas, gas-lights and fittings, lamps, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite to Singer and Co., very valuable and handsome French polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, sofas and chairs, lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoneers, marble top tables and teapoys, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, wardrobes, chess tables, wall brackets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 246 of 1899.

Sitaram Shankar ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Ganpat Bhikoo and others................................Defendant.

Under instructions of Messrs. Maneckji Sorabji Captain, Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis and Earnest William Noble the Special Commissioners appointed herein and by virtue of the consent decree, passed herein on the 27th day of November 1900, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction either in one lot or two lots the properties described in the particulars below:—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground consisting of two plots with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the place known by the name of Anant Rishi's Wadi near Kalbadevi Road and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 659 and 390 new Nos. 2971 and 2800, old Survey Nos. 274-75, new Survey No. 410 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1571 to 1515 Street Nos. 8, 10 and 12 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north partly by the property of Keshawrao Vinayak and partly by the property of Shamrao Morobs, on the south by the public passage, on the east by the property of Ramrao Balcrushna and in the west by the property of Narayen Anandrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office in 101 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale of these Advertisements is as follows:—First ...... Rs. 4, each succeeding line As. 8. Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SILVER Photo-Frames, Manicure Sets, Waist-buckles, Pin-boxes, Serviette-rings, Card-cases, Match-boxes, Cigarette-cases, Cigar-boxes, Sovereign-cases, Peg Measures, Christening Mugs, Cups, Bowls, Ink-stands, Scent-bottles, Tea Sets and Trays, Flasks, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DON'T LOSE THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. SHROFF BROTHERS are offering in their SALE, Novelty Cupid CLOCK, Original Price Rs. 5-14 for only 2-14.

SURE BARGAIN.—SHROFF BROTHERS are clearing their entire Stock of their WINE GLASSES, also half-pint SODA TUMBLERS, for ans. 3½ only, at 27, Hornby Road.

SHROFF BROTHERS' SALES this year are acknowledged by all visitors to be bona-fide Stock Clearing affair, secure what you can without delay.

SHROFF BROTHERS are offering now during SALE, all FLOWER and FERN POTS, and VASES, lower than the Makers prices, to clear Stock.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt, Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

WANTED, a competent MECHANIC FOREMAN and MILL WRIGHT, for the Swadeshi Mills, Coorla. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the AGENTS of the Mills, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

WANTED, a REPORTER, for a Leading Anglo-Indian Local Paper, must be an efficient SHORTHAND WRITER and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating Shorthand speed to "R." care of this paper.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF QUININE is a reliable tonic for nervous, weakness and general debility. It also cures acidity, constipation and dyspepsia and increases the action of the Liver and Spleen. It is also preventive for plague and malarious fever. It can be had at ROY and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, and at R. ROSS & Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A CAPITALIST WISHES TO JOIN some lucrative and safe business with Rs. 5,000, as a partner. Apply to "C." care of this paper.

FURNITURE made to order, on hire or hire-purchase system. Terms Moderate.—E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist, For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMIL Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 200 CASES LOAF SUGAR, LYING AT BUNDER ABBAS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th Inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi and on account and at the risk of Magenmal Jetanand Multani, Shipped per s. s. "Newstead" from Marseilles to Bunder Abbas direct.

H A R S 3601-3700 and 4141-4250—200 cases Loaf Sugar weighing 3357 1-2 kilos, equivalent to 263 cwts and one qr., now lying at Bunder Abbas.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall pay the balance and take charge of the shipping documents the next day after sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

1 full plate camera by G. Hore of London with Delmeyer's 10 by 8 rapid rectilinear lense, etc, and accessories.

The property of a gentleman consisting of mirror-door single and double almiras, revolving top writing table, dressing and wash hand and cart tables, screen sofas and easy chairs, dinner-set, cots, glass sliding cupboard, Robert-made dining table.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.

1 "Bungalow" piano in good order.

5 cases, each 50,000 well-known Japanese spring cigarettes.

6 new musical boxes, 6, 8, and 10in.

On account of the concerned:—

ex "Clan Graham."

Jehangir 1243-47—5 cases T. red & yellow spot prints.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. "Po."

V B 572 19901-3—3 cases cotton coating sea-water damaged.

7 cases hair brushes, damaged by sea water.

21 pieces black coatings, sea-water damaged.

By order of Messrs John Lucas & Co and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Rahimbhoy Moorga ex s. s. "Inchdune."

G. T. P. 1-20—20 cases; each 1 cwt genuine white zinc in 28 lbs kegs,

AT 2 P.M.

Several bicycles, both ladies' and gent's,

1 light second-hand office shigram.

1 double-seated miniature brougham.

1 strong-built vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED SILK AND COTTON GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princes and Victoria Docks, Unclaimed Ware-house No. 10, on account of the concerned the following goods landed seawater damaged, ex. s. s. "Po."

L & C 16118—1 case colored velvet ribbons.

L & C 02463—1 case embroidered cotton velvet.

„ 02465—1 case colored silk piece-goods known as "Pekin."

E Z
C
726-7—1 case white cotton woven insertions.

E Z
C
371-3831—1 case checked silk piece-goods.

E Z
C
353-5204—1 case colored silk piece-goods.

E Z
C
318-1789—1 case silk flowered grenadines.

E Z
C
377-5211—1 case fancy striped silk.

E Z
C
360-5203—1 case fancy silk piece-goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHOMEDAN STREET, NEAR RIPON ROAD, IN RACE COURSE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mowji Hirji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Karimji Sulemanji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1899, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenements or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Mahomedan Street, near Ripon Road, in Race Course, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13605, and Survey No. 1-3589, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4028 (4) and 4028 (1A), and Street Nos. 215C and 215CC and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Bombay Municipality and partly by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the ground of Hirastoofa Borekati, on the north by the property of Sulemanji Karimji, and on the south by the property of Vallibhoy Mahomedbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN OVERCOATS, AND SUITS, TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th and THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following:—

An invoice of woollen overcoats and suits.

„ of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.

„ of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.

„ of American, English and Europe made plated-ware.

„ of bentwood furniture such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelain-ware, carpets timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BAUN GANGA ROAD ON THE MALABAR HILL AT WALKESHWAR.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Thucker Mawji Shamji the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalljee and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Thucker Tricum Nathoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1893, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Vuchraj Mohunjee of the other part the following property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Baun Ganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16884 and new Survey No. B 7261 and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Gitdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkershett, on or towards the north by the public road and on or towards the south by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3006, street No. 19 and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Madhowji Virji, Solicitor, for the Transferee of the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Fort, next to Mr. M. C. Murzban's bungalow, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design (almost new purchased in March last) also rich goen carved blackwood furniture, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, almost new entire brass frame ebonized grand upright piano, specially ordered out for the owner, Italian glassware, rich porcelain, best platedware, handsome pictures, folding harmonium, English-made fire proof safe by Milner in stand, old China flower jars and vases, table ornaments, Hinks lamps, clocks, large musical box playing 12 tunes, ladys' and gent's bicycles, books, etc., the property of C. BOGGIANO, Esq., (Italian Consul).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th July, 1901.

MULE AND CATTLE FARMING.

A QUALIFIED VETERINARY SURGEON with Great Indian experience, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in connection with Horse, Mule or Cattle breeding. Highest references.

Apply "No. 190," care of "Bombay Gazette."

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	18
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movilletz" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest possible care and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CORRECTLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are WANTED from Firms in India for the construction of ONE HUNDRED IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS for the above Railway.

The Contractor will have to supply the whole of the material required for their construction, except wheels and Axles, Buffers and Draw Gear which latter will be supplied by the Railway.

Delivery of completed wagons to commence as soon after the 1st April 1902 as possible.

Drawings and Specifications will be supplied on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Lucknow, provided such application is accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 15 which latter will be returned on receipt of a Bona Fide Tender.

Tenders must be sealed and marked "Tenders for Covered Goods Wagons" and addressed to the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow and will be received up to NOON of 2nd September 1901.

By Order,
H. M. CARDEW.
Locomotive Superintendent, O. & R. Railway,

Lucknow, July 2, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Palava Road, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort ....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 4th day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court house, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 113, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public main road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govind Liladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rakhmabai.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andhieroo Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Motee Raghunath, and on the South by the Stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala, which said premises are registered in the Collectors rent roll under No. 670, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 4 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Juggonnath Shankersheth, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States Stamps, old and new issues, to select from:—Afghanistan, Alwar, British India, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Cashmere, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwalior, Holkar, Hyderabad, Jhind, Jhalawar, Kishengurh, Lasbella, Nabha, Nepal, Nawanagar, Patiala, Poonch, Sirmoor, Sarut and Travancore, &c.

Apply to
PUNJAB PHILATELIC CO.,
Jullundur City.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8
PAPER COVERS.		
Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham... ...	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock, Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Every one a halfpenny, Nineteen One Million, The Pakistan, ... at what offer? Ap STAMPS, Care of this paper.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	196 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,969 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	16 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

72, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..................	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital............	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	....	5½
„ 1 Year	....	5
„ 6 Months	....	4½
„ 3 Months	....	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 6.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£ 93 9-16	= −1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100½	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	27	= ,,
,, New York	58 3-4	= plus 5-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1-2	= −1
,, New York	4·87½	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	= unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills	2 1-2 ,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 ,,	= ,,

Bombay mails of 22nd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Extra Bills in Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1-3 29-32.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports Nil. Spot Nil. Arrivals closed easeir.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·36	4·34	4·19	4·14	4·15
−4	−4	−4	−4	−4

New York is closed—

Receipts at the Port	24,000 bales.
,, last year	......	,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	,,
,, Continent	1,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·64 plus 1	
Do. Do. Dec.	7·63 plus 4	

The York market closed to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales
Total week's sales	42,000
,, Sold on spec.	1,000
,, for exportation	1,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	54,000
,, Actual exports	3,000
,, Week's imports	34,000
,, Stock	659,000
Surats week's sales	900
,, Sold on spec.	200
,, ,, for exportation	300
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	600
,, Actual exports	Nil.
,, Week's imports	Nil
,, Stock	29,000
Afloat American	40,000
,, Indian	6,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	65,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	9,000
,, ,, Continent	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	450,000
Do. at Interior Ports	240,000

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 42 plus 1s., July-August Hamburg sellers, tone firmer.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 41 plus 1 1-2, August-September, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk buyers, tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-4 plus 1-2, July-August, Hamburg sellers, tone firmer.

Linseed, 55 3-4 plus 3-4, July-Aug., Dunkirk buyers, tone firm.

Arrivals, Lord Kelvin, Vindabona, Imaum.

Imports of Treasure into Bombay, on 5th July ex s. s. "Egypt."

	Rs.
Gold bullion	76,800
Silver Bullion	25,04,198

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 5th July :—

Cotton	2,023	bales.
Wheat	2,793	cwts.
Linseed	2,162	,,
Rapeseed	1,700	,,
Gingellyseed	500	,,
Poppyseed	1,335	,,
Groundnuts	nil	,,
Castorseed	654	,,
Rice	17,674	,,
Myrabollams	219	,,

RUPEE PAPER ENFACEMENTS.

Enfaced from India	Rs. 5,77,900
Written off in London Registers	25000
Total amount held in Europe 29th June	Rs. 21,50,63,734

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 6.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very quiet, with little business reported at our quotations, and no concessions available.

Bank T T	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do ,, ,, Francs	169
30 days' sight Hongkong	144½
Do. Shanghai	196¼
Do. Japan	148½

Rs.

English bar silver ex-duty.	69-4	Ready.
Do. ,,	69-4	1st settlement.
Do. ,,	69-3	2nd do.
English bar gold	24-2	
Mint gold	23-13	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Very few transactions passing in a quiet market. The rate for cash is 95. and for 31st July settlement 94-14.

FREIGHT.

As usual on Saturday there is very little doing in Freight. Sellers are asking higher rates, which buyers refuse to pay, and business is checked in consequence.

SEEDS.

The tone of this market is very firm and sellers are scarce. For Bold Linseed Rs. 9-15 has been paid and Rs. 10. is the closing sellers' rate. Rapeseed is also firmer and closes at Rs. 6-6 to 6-7 for Brown Cawnpore. Poppyseed is quoted Rs. 8-7 and Castorseed steady at Rs. 34 1-2.

COTTON.

This market is quiet with no change to report in prices, and no increase in the enquiry from purchasers. The heavy rain locally has contributed to the general dulness in this trade to-day. Liverpool has lost the advance reported yesterday in arrivals for the near months, and the general tone advised is quieter, while the advices from New York give no help to the market.

LONDON, JULY 6.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£93 1-2	
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63	
Bar Silver in London	27 1-16	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18	
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent	= unch'gd.
Do. Short London Bills	2 5-8 do.	= do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 do.	= do.

Silver to Bombay £170,000.

,, Calcutta £20,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats Nil. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32. Arrivals closed quiet, but steady.

Liverpool Futures—

July.	July Aug.	Oct.	Dec. Jan.	Jan. Feb.
4-34	4-33	4-16	4-12	4-13

	Bales.
Total visible supply	2,120,000
,, of which is East Indian	162,000
,, stock in London	10,000
,, quantity in sight	9,930,000

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 July-August Hamburg sellers, tone strong.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cownpore 42 August-September Havre Antwerp Dunkirk sellers, tone strong.

Rapeseed Brown 38 1-4 July-August Hamburg sellers, tone strong.

Linseed 56 1-4 July August Dunkirk sellers, tone steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool market report under date of 20th ult., reads : "The last few days have seen the markets both here and in America advance on bad crop news. There has been a very heavy rainfall in the Atlantic States causing the grass to grow more rapidly than the cotton, thereby endangering the latter. Recently the weather has been slightly more favourable. There as been much talk of draw in the Texas during the last few days, but it would be wise not to place too much credence in these reports, as dry weather at the present time unless unduly prolonged can not do very much harm. Another view from one of our Manchester correspondents will, we think, be of interest. The feature of the market as we all along told you is more or less in the hands of speculators, and for this reason we advise caution. The present crop undoubtedly must be a much larger one than any one anticipated, as receipts even at this time are coming in large quantities proving that cotton must have been kept back for speculative purchases. The new crop is being cried down owing to too much rain and other causes simply for the same reason. It is impossible to find out whether the next crop will be a very large one, and upon this of course the future of the market entirely depends. There is undoubtedly more land under cultivation this year, and as the Americans always favour us with conflicting weather reports at this time of the year, we lean to the opinion that in all probability the next crop will be a large one, in which case although cotton may advance or keep fairly steady for a few months towards October November, we should imagine that the present basis will be too high and expect to see cotton towards the end of the year nearer 4d. than it is to-day."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-21m., 3-37a. Low water, 8-50m., 9-57a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 7 p. m.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held to-morrow at the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 p. m. ; when the following papers will be read ;—(1) Notes on some Plants which have been introduced into the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, during the past eight years, by K. D. Mahaluxmiwalla ; (2) Curious habits of the Bulbul, by E. H. Aitken ; (3) The Migration of Butterflies in the Kangra Valley, by G. C. Dudgeon, F.E.S. ; (4) Occurrence of the Black-bearded Bat (Taphozous melanopogon) near Bombay, by E. Comber ; (5) Occurrence of the Bronze-capped Teal (Eunetta falcata) in Sind, by E. Comber.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was, on Friday afternoon, found by a labourer, floating in a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone High School. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the well. The deceased appeared to be a Ghati of the labouring class of about twenty-five years of age. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a bandi, dhotur and skull-cap. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. E. W. Noble, Deputy Coroner, on the body of the deceased, the jury returned an open verdict.

A PARSEE BROKER COMMITS SUICIDE.—In Mint Road, yesterday, Mr. F. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mr. Dinshaw Rustomji Kutch, formerly a share-broker, aged sixty-six years. It appeared from the evidence that six months ago the deceased showed symptoms of mental aberration and had ever since been in an unsound state of mind. He also suffered from insomnia and was often heard to say that he would destroy himself. For the last few days he was living with his son, Mr. Jehangir, in his bungalow on Nepean Sea Road. On Saturday afternoon he was missed and on a search being made his body was found floating in a well in the adjoining compound. A verdict of suicide, while in a state of unsound mind, was recorded.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A JUROR'S ILLNESS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarker took his seat at 10 o'clock on Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions ; and Tookaram Krishna was again placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 26th April last, caused grievous hurt to Nasarwanjee Sorabjee, a toddy dealer, with a bill hook. The common jurors, who tried the case on Friday, were called upon to take their seats in the jury box, when it appeared that one of their number, Mr. David N. Cushon, had failed to put in an appearance, but had sent a letter to the Clerk of the Crown, intimating that he was ill.

His lordship stated that under the circumstances, the trial would have to be adjourned till Tuesday morning next.

Mr. Setalvad, for the defence, applied that the trila be adjourned till the end of the Sessions, as on Tuesday it might be found that a part-heard case was before the court.

After some conversation as to empanelling a new jury, his lordship adjourned the trial of the case till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Another common jury had been required to attend at 3-30 p.m., and the court adjourned till that hour.

On the court re-assembling at 3-30 p. m., the following case was heard before his lordship and another common jury.

ALLEGED ASSAULT CASE.

Abdul Rehman Chandar, a Mahomedan, and Jadoo and Nathee, (women), were charged—the first accused with committing an indecent assault upon a Marwaree dancing girl named Rakhee, and the second and third accused with abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. The accused were undefended.

It appeared from the opening statement of counsel, that Radhee, the complainant, was a married woman who earned her living by singing and dancing. The second accused kept a place of ill fame at Pydhonee, where the first accused resided. On the 8th May last, the complainant, while dancing and singing in the passage, was dragged into a room in which the first accused was and the door of the room was fastened from outside by the third accused, and the offence was committed. The accused escaped through a window of the room, into an adjoining room. A man named Popat Treeum was also alleged to have committed the offence, but he was to be separately tried. The complainant's cries led to the door of the room being opened by another tenant of the house. From enquiries made, Inspector Powell was enabled to arrest the accused.

The Jury unanimously found that the evidence was insufficient to prove the guilt of the accused. His lordship accepted the verdict and discharged the accused.

The court adjourned at 5-50 p.m. till 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort. Mr. Shamrav Vithal Chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending 28th February 1901. The working of the Mill for the period under report has resulted in a loss of Rs. 11,583-10-5 after deducting the balance of Rs. 4,705-10-1 brought forward from last year's account. Your directors regret that a more favourable result has not been obtained owing to the very adverse times from which the mill industry of India has been suffering thrughout the year under report. They, however, hope that the current year may be more successful. The Mill property and the stocks are insured for Rs. 8,89,000. Mr. Shamarav Vithal retires by rotation from the board of directors, but he is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Cursedji Cawasji Dalal and Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtikar offer themselves for re-election as auditors for the ensuing year.

The above report was adopted.

Mr. Shamrav Vithal, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. The same auditors were reappointed and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT, 1901.

The Tournament will be held in Bombay, commencing on the 12th July.

The Tournament is open to any combination of local players, or others, at the discretion of the committee.

The maximum number of ponies for any team shall be 9 only.

Entrance fee per man of each team Rs. 2. A cup and the entrance fees will be presented to the winning team.

The ball shall be in play 20 minutes only with an interval of two minutes between the first and second, and third and fourth five minutes, and five minutes between the second and third.

Teams entered :—

R. A. Kirker's.	Royal Navy
Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	Col Sinclairs'
Jackal Club	Mr F. A. Prevost's

The first round will be played on Thursday, the 11th July:—
Jackal Club v. Royal Navy, 4-15
Col Sinclair's team v, Mr F A Provost's, 5-15
Mr. R A Kirker's bye. Oxfordshire Light Infantry bye.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

This match will be played on the Cooperage to-day. Kick off 5-15. p.m.

The following will represent the Gymkhana :

V. Bromley, full back ; C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, P. F Fischer and H. P. Habblethwaite, three-quarters, J. Scrymgeour, G. H. Glynton, halves ; P. J. Arnott, W. Shakespear, A. D. Shanks, G. E. Marjoribanks, T. Turner, J. H. Macdonald, T. Hewson and M. Innes-Kerr, forwards.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

20TH AND 27TH JULY.

OWNERS are reminded that the First entries close on Tuesday, 9th July.

CECIL GREY, SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 5th July, 1901.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

OPENING OF A NEW MILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

* NAGPUR, JULY 6.

The opening ceremony of the Central India Company's new spinning mills here was performed this afternoon by our energetic and indefatigable Chief Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C. S. I., The association of Mr. Fraser's name with this interesting ceremony had attracted a large and influential gathering. Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay, the Chairman or the Board of Directors, had specially come down for the occasion and the new premises were tastefully decorated with festoons, bunting and bannerets and the guests were accommodated in the spinning room, part of which was converted into a gala looking hall with rows of seats on two sides, and a dais at one end for the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Fraser. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Tata reading the following address to the Honourable Chief Commissioner, at the end of which he was requested to proceed to the engine room and start the engines by turning a silver handle attached to the valve. This ceremony was performed amid the cheers of the assembled guests. The silver handle with a suitable inscription was then removed from the valve and presented to Mrs. Fraser in a case of inland Ivory-work :—

"Honourable Sir,—It was exactly six years and three months ago—on Friday the 5th of April 1895—that a good many of those present here now were assembled together to witness a ceremony very similar to the one that you, Sir, have so kindly consented to perform, to-day, which is also a Friday and the fifth day of the month. On that occasion it was your distinguished predecessor in office—Sir John Woodburn, now winning golden opinions by his sympathetic rule in Bengal—honoured this Company by associating his name with the opening of our New Weaving Shed Extension. You also, Honourable Sir, graced the occasion with your presence as the Commissioner of this Division. It is, therefore, with special pleasure and pride that—as one so intimately associated with these provinces and specially with this Division—we now welcome you here to-day to perform this auspicious ceremony as the Head of the Administration. The same good fortune that has attended our efforts since the last ceremony was performed will, I have no doubt, continue to smile on the new venture we are now entering upon and which you are about to inaugurate.

Realizing as I do that your presence here is but another sign of the deep interest you take in every thing that concerns the welfare of this province, I am confident that all present here will join with me in expressing their thorough appreciation of your administration of these provinces. During the short but most trying period which we have just passed through, you have had to fight with the severest famine that has been known to have visited these provinces. But you have emerged from the contest with enhanced reputation and achieved a success that has gained the admiration of all. Your tours, throughout the whole of the affected parts amidst the discomforts of travelling in famine stricken districts, have been so rapid and numerous as to suggest ubiquity, and have impressed the people of these provinces with your indefatigable energy. Your anxiety to consult, advise, encourage and sympathize with those engaged in alleviating distress has by winning their confidence brought about higher efficiency amongst those who had the honor of working under you, The wise, generous, and above all sympathetic policy adopted by you has lightened the rigour of the sufferings of the poor and saved the lives of thousands of famine-stricken destitutes. These considerations cannot but inspire feelings of pride and pleasure, such as I have already referred to, that one who has done such meritorious work in such a position of trust and responsibility should in a sense belong to the Province and have received a good deal of his early training here. I therefore have reason to congratulate myself, Sir, that your kind acceptance of the Company's invitation to perform the ceremony of laying open the new Extension has given me an opportunity of giving expression to those feelings of gratification we all feel as Nagpur men in your successful career, which, I am sure all here join with me in believing, has not yet reached its culminating point.

While requesting you to start the Engines of the new Spinning Shed, I need not go into the past history of this Company with which you, Honourable Sir, as well as most of those present now, must by this time be perfectly familiar. But I am glad to be still able to say that we have continued to enjoy prosperity, even with adverse times to fight against. Our relations with all concerned are the most friendly. We have maintained the same character for straight-forward dealing with our constituents and customers. Our productions have continued to be of the same high quality and therefore command the best reputation and realize the highest prices.

We have ever been mindful of the health and welfare of our work-people and spare no pains or expense in providing for them whatever may be conducive to their health. And I must add we could not have found better behaved, more zealous and faithful servants. We have had no trouble with them. Even in the grain and the plague riots, not a single man belonging to these Mills was found to have taken part. There wase however, a curious request preferred by some of thy men during the grain riots. They had heard, the said, that Government had issued orders to *loot* the grain shops in the Bazaar and wanted permission to go and do so! During the plague riots, it was falsely reported that a few men of ours had taken part, but close investigation at the time, proved that not a single man had done so. I only mention these instances to shew that the employment in these Mills carried with it a sense of good behaviour.

We have now on our muster-rolls 4,635 operatives and when the new Mills, which you are just about to start, are at full-work, the number will increase to about 5,150, not including contractor's people working for us and people working at our Ginning and Press Factories.

Our lands, buildings and machinery are worth more than 56 1-2 lakhs of rupees, while our shares, as at present held in the estimation of our shareholders, command the market value of nearly a crore and a half. We commenced with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs and have added to it from time to time from our profits, until the Capital now stands at nearly Rs, 47 lakhs. While thus adding 32 lakhs from profit, we have paid in the shape of dividends over a crore of rupees and now hold in reserve in different funds Rs, 20 lakhs. It will at the same time interest you to learn that we have been paying into Government treasury more than a lakh of rupees a year in the shape of Income Tax and Cotton duties, since the latter were imposed.

I mention these facts only to point out that with honest and straight forward business principles, close and careful attention of details and ability to take advantage of favorable opportunities, and circumstance there is a scope for success.

I must not omit to add that a good deal of such success depends upon the way in which the staff generally contribute their own share and that we have in this point also been lucky in having devoted, zealous and faithful men, who are ever willing and ready to do all in their power to promote the interests of the Company they serve. But while thus generalising it is without injustice to the rest that I must again make special reference to one whose services to the mill have been of inestimable value I refer to Khan Bahadur Bazonjee Dadabhoy, the Manager of these Mills and the accredited Agent of the Company in Nagpur, whose very name is a tower of strength ! That so vast a concern as this has grown to be can be so successfully managed by a Board of Directors and a firm of Agents having their head-quarters 500 miles away, is in itself a sufficient proof of his great merit. I am glad and proud to find that his quiet and unobtrusive work in this city has met with recognition at the hands of a discerning Government."

The whole assembly were photographed and then returned to the spinning room and when all were seated as before, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, after a short pause rose and said :

"Mr. Tata—I am very much obliged to you for the invitation which, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of this most successful company you have given me to open the new spinning mill and for the kindly address which you have delivered ; you have recalled the fact that many of those present here to-day have watched for years in sympathy with some who have gone to other spheres of activity, the progress and success of these mills. You have recalled memories which are only pleasant ; there has never been a trace of friction between the officers of Government on the one hand and you and your associates in this undertaking on the other. I thank you for your courteous reference to the work in which the officers of the Central Provinces have been recently engaged during the prevalence of famine. I shall not be tempted to enter into any discussion of the famine administration, but I may say this in connection with what you have kindly said ; that whatever differences of opinion there may be as to method and questions of policy, it would surely be injustice to deny that seldom has there been so great a calamity met so bravely and so successfully by so small a staff. If, as you say, I succeeded in encouraging those who had the burden of this work to bear, I greatly rejoice. No chief would be worth his salt that flinched or wearied when the officers under his orders worked as the Central Provinces officers did last year. You have given us a most interesting account of the success of the Company's work in Nagpur, yet you have left much untold. Besides these mills which will now employ over 5,000 people, you have seven ginning and press factories in the Central Provinces and Berars, for purchasing and ginning and pressing your own cotton. You have 31 agencies in Bombay and the Provinces of Northern India for selling your manufactures. Your success is unique in the history of the Indian Cotton Industry. You started with a capital of 15 lakhs and you have from time to time added to it from reserve profits nearly 32 lakhs, so that your total capital is now nearly 47 lakhs. Khan Bahadur Bazonji Dadabboy, of whose work you have spoken with well deserved praise, told me the other day that the original shareholder who paid rupees 500 for his share is a most lucky man. He has had more than two shares given to him free and the total value of these shares at the present time is over Rs. 6,000, while the total amount of dividend he has received during the last 25 years is over Rs. 3,000. I am the head of an impecunious province and you can fancy how my mouth waters over these figures (laughter). Your success has encouraged commercial enterprise in these provinces. There has been a remarkable development of the cotton industry ; there has not been wanting the encouragement of success, but in some success has been small and in some there has even been failure. The causes of failure have not been far to seek—selfish and divided counsels and inefficient and untrained management. I hope that some lessons may be learned from the remarks you have made regarding the obligation under which this company lies to their local Manager, Khan Bahadur Bazonji Dadabhoy, as other lessons might also be learned from the confidence which this company has always reposed in its Chairman. There is still room for cotton mills or you would not be extending, but success cannot be achieved except on sound business lines. I may be permitted to add that I am glad to think that we may hope soon to have your help in other directions than these, to develop the resources of the province. We welcome you heartily and such as you, for there is nothing more urgently required than the development of industrial and commercial enterprise in this country. Ladies and gentlemen I have spoken of the fact that there has been no friction between the officers of Government and those responsible for the management of these mills, I can go much further than this : Some of you know what valuable assistance they have given to the Municipality and to the public in many ways. They have spent large sums in the improvement of the Juma Talao and I think that I may here thank them for further favours to come in this respect. They have been amongst our most generous supporters in respect of such objects as the Town Hall, the College, Hostels and the charitable funds for the last two famines. Khan Bahadur Bazonji Dadabhoy has been a valued adviser of the Municipal Committee and of local officers. Shrewd pioneers of commercial enterprise in these parts of the country, they have also shown themselves full of sympathy and co-operation in all schemes for the public good. I am sure that you will all join with me in wishing them heartily the continuance of their success in respect of that extension of their work which we are here to inaugurate prosperity to the Empress Mills."

The Honourable Chief Commissione having resumed his seat amidst loud applause, the distribution of bonuses amounting to Rs. 3,500 to several officers and workmen engaged in the building of the mills and fitting up of the machinery and of flowers, attar and pan supari among the guests was the next item on the programme and then an adjournment was to made to the refreshment tables, after partaking of which the assembly dispersed. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser were superbly garlanded when leaving and three cheers were called for and heartily responded to as they drove off.

(* Appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday last,)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	21	12	95
Same date last year	17	5	131

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	4	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	5	14	90
Total plague deaths to date	96,463	81,625	
Same date last year	12	10	121

DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED has prepared some notes on the water meter system in relation to the Bombay water supply. He concludes that before recommending the system for the whole of the City it is necessary (1) to stop all unmetered water supply for milch-cattle stables and other trade purposes and improve the registration of the metered supply by adopting the positive meters. (2) To meter all public and private gardens which have not been metered. (3) By systematic gauging of the reservoirs to ascertain the daily amount of leakage from them and by, a systematic survey of the leakage from the mains, by stopping which nearly fifteen gallons of water per head could be saved.

A *Reuter* telegram states that Prince Aristarche, Turkish Charge d'Affaires in Brussels, has died suddenly.

THE identity of the Captain Bray reported recently by Reuter as having been killed by the explosion of a gun at Freshwater has been the subject of painful inquiries in India. We now regret to learn that information has been received by cablegram that the deceased officer was Captain Arthur le Mesurier Bray, R. A., who was for some years stationed at Gilgit and elsewhere in India. He was a brother of Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum, with whom much sympathy will be felt.

A REMARKABLY ingenious invention recently put on the market in the United States, is a magazine tack hammer. The hammer handle is fitted on the under side with a magazine which holds between 60 and 70 6 or 8 ounce tacks. These are fed into the magazine one at a time by pushing their heads into the magazine tube, a small flat spring at this point retaining them after they are in the magazine. It requires but a few seconds to fill the magazine. In using the hammer, a pull on the trigger which is then immediately released, automatically takes a tack from the magazine and places it on the face of the hammer head, where a horseshoe magnet retains it in the proper position until driven.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 6.

Dhulia.—Rainfall 1 1-4 inches, weather cloudy.

Jubulpore.—Rainfall 80 cent, weather cloudy.

Mahava.—Rained 2 inches, still raining, sky cloudy, will rain more.

KAIRA.

The sky has been partially clouded over for the last few days. To-day, (Friday,) writes our correspondent, the sky is heavy and there are indications of rain. Crops sown in Nadiad, Kapadwanj, Anand and Thasra Talukas on the last fall of rain can do without rain for a few days longer. Cultivators are hopeful as good harvests are still possible. The numbers on relief are expected to rise rapidly if rain holds off.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Khandalla, Captain W H. Hill, which left the harbour at 3 p.m. on Saturday for Calcutta, etc., returned to Bombay at 7-45 p.m. from three miles west of pilot schooner, for engineering purpose. The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Virawa, Captain E. McDougall which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Zanzibar, etc., experienced strong monsoon from Katiawar coast to Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Saturday. The Arabian sea monsoon current has strengthened slightly and rain has increased in the Coast Districts and has extended over the Central Provinces, into the east of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Calicut has received four inches, Mercara and Seoni three, Mangalore, Bombay, and Surat two; Raipur and Ranchi one. No important change in the bay. Light to moderate rain has continued on the Burma Coast and along the east of the Himalayas and light rain on the remainder. Bengal, Moulmein and Dibrugarh have received three inches, Julpaiguri four, Diamond Island two, Sibsagar, Jessore and Berhampore one. Pressure conditions are favourable for showers in the North-western Provinces but rain from the bay current does not extend beyond Bengal and there are no indications this morning of the bay current strengthening. Conditions are more favourable on the West Coast and rain will probably continue in that area and in the Central Provinces, but winds are too strong for rain in the Deccan. Conditions continue feebly unsettled in the West Himalayas, where a few light thunderstorms have been received. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Gangetic plain, Central Provinces, the Central India Plateau, and Gujarat, but is still largely above normal in the greater part of Northern India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Esp'lade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cs.
Previously registered	36	66	27	26	30	06	28	87
Saturday, 6th July	4	20	2	50	3	91	3	80
Sunday, 7th ,,	2	26	2	10	2	21	2	05
Total	43	12	31	86	36	18	34	23
Total fall to July 7, 1900	22	18	22	27	22	06	22	69
Total fall to July 7, 1899	20	60	21	05	26	23	23	38

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 6th July	2	2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof, The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·247	Calm.	2	118·1	82·4	39	...	0·36	−2·22
Sirsa	29·196	NE	M	115·8	94·1	40	...	0·02	−2·64
Delhi	29·334	SE	8	110·2	84·9	68	...	1·55	−3·93
Agra	29·318	NE	6	112·5	88·9	68	...	0·83	−3·74
Cawnpore	29·286	E	5	105·9	84·5	60	...	0·08	−4·87
Allahabad	29·330	E	9	107·1	88·2	59	...	0·08	−7·86
Jhansi	29·343	SSW	11	113·4	92·2	58	...	0·17	−7·34
Jacobabad	29·231	E	8	126·0	84·0	70	...	0·00	−0·35
Karachi	29·408	W	17	93·9	82·7	74	...	0·00	−0·87
Jeypore	29·38[illegible]	WSW	14	112·7	77·6	49	...	0·05	−4·12
Ajmere	29·385	W	21	105·4	79·5	68	...	1·11	−2·44
Deesa	29·452	SW	19	102·1	82·6	69	...	0·06	−4·01
Ahmedabad	29·461	SW	6	97·9	83·1	65	...	1·57	−8·27
Bhuj	29·432	W	19	102·3	81·9	72	..	0·00	−2·96
Jamnagar	29·462	WSW	20	95·1	81·9	76	...	0·00	−4·64
Dwarka	29·475	SW	16	89·9	81·3	81	..	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·477	WSW	7	97·4	[illegible]	77	...	2·48	−3·72
Bhownagar Para	29·486	NW	7	93·6	78·3	65	...	0·06	−6·16
Veraval	29·495	WSW	15	86·1	81·7	82	...	0·20	−7·45
Neemuch	29·417	WSW	27	95·5	78·0	72	..	0·60	−5·62
Indore	29·492	W	13	83·3	75·1	33	...	1·33	−6·68
Saugor	29·438	SW	14	95·9	79·6	77	...	1·60	−8·21
Jubbulpore	29·426	W	8	93·0	72·6	90	0·48	2·66	−9·99
Hoshangabad	29·522	SW	14	94·6	77·2	70	...	2·64	−8·16
Khandwa	29·522	W	8	8[illegible]·2	76·1	82	0·01	4·62	−3·20
Raipur	29·452	SW	17	91·3	71·1	87	1·38	9·87	−2·03
Nagpur	29·555	Calm	7	88·2	73·6	95	0·24	7·13	−4·44
Amraoti	29·576	WSW	14	82·6	74·5	81	...	5·85	−3·08
Akola	29·559	Calm	9	81·0	73·4	88	...	5·14	−1·96
Surat	29·528	S	9	89·1	72·5	96	2·03	4·72	−8·85
Malegaon	29·523	WSW	13	83·4	73·1	74	0·08	6·73	+6·72
Bombay	29·586	WSW	16	83·2	76·4	93	2·30	29·57	+3·26
Poona	29·610	WSW	19	82·1	71·9	80	...	6·85	+0·84
Ahmednagar	29·584	WSW	16	82·8	72·4	81	...	7·97	+2·39
Aurangabad	29·584	WSW	21	81·9	68·7	87	..	8·90	...
Sholapur	29·619	W	18	90·2	73·0	7[illegible]	...	11·88	+5·73
Ratnagiri	29·657	SW	9	84·0	79·8	83	0·32	39·94	+9·19
Belgaum	29·657	SSW	33	76·8	67·3	88	0·10	12·83	+2·50
Goa	29·691	W	15	86·8	77·4	89	0·[illegible]7	60·25	+30·47
Karwar	..	SW	8	85·7	77·5	78	0·45	78·45	+31·61
Mangalore	29·755	WNW	6	84·8	73·4	86	1·80	44·38	+0·48
Calicut	29·776	Calm	11	80·7	73·5	92	3·77	38·52	−0·64
Cochin	29·[illegible]27	NW	...	81·9	73·7	86	0·73	33·74	+0·21
Bangalore	29·736	WSW	14	83·3	65·8	78	0·40	2·33	−2·00
Secunderabad	29·[illegible]04	WSW	19	88·6	73·5	77	0·01	7·25	+1·17
Masulipatam	29·577	WNW	11	96·5	77·6	81	0·02	4·03	+2·67
Bellary	29·666	W	16	95·0	76·8	55	..	4·18	+2·00
Cuddapah	29·644	WSW	M	99·2	80·9	56	..	2·40	−·27
Madras	29·759	W	10	99·8	82·0	58	0·09	0·86	−1·85
Coimbatore	29·759	W	9	87·4	70·6	84	0·20	4·04	+2·40
Trichinopoly	29·706	WSW	13	97·6	79·8	57	..	1·89	−0·10
Negapatam	29·690	SW	8	96·7	78·9	62	..	0·06	−2·09
Colombo	29·803	W	8	85·5	74·0	98	0·78	7·06	−0·91
Aden (22nd)	29·616	SE	7	92·3	88·3	74	...	1·31	+1·33

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 2·27 (32·05) ; G. T. H. = 2·50 (29·12) St. G. H = 2·40 (31·33) ; C P = 2·30 (29·87).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Sind, Gujarat and at Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon and Bombay, and slight changes elsewhere, Grandients are steep.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum, Secunderabad, Bellary, Sholapur, Neemuch, Deesa, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Ajmere and Karachi, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is from 4° to 22° in excess of normal in the North-West-Provinces and at Jeypore. The maximum is also in very large excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Ajmere, Bhuj, Dessa, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 126° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes show a great rise at Surat, Nagpur, Saugor, Neemuch Jhansi, and Agra and the skies are now cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·77") ; over two inches at Bombay and Surat ; over an inch at Mangalore and Raipur, and light to moderate showers at Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Colombo, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore.

The brisk fall of pressure throughout Gujarat and at Bombay and Malegaon shows that the weather there and on and off the Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and the North Konkan Coasts is squally and in an unsettled condition. Weather continues favourable for general rain along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and for local showers in Berar, the Central Provinces the Madras Presidency and Kanadesh. Weather is becoming favourable for rain in Gujarat.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Taunton, 2,461 tons, Captain J Soeburg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 23rd June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Daghestan, 2,212 tons, Captain F Littlehall, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, Hamburg and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr James Campbell, Mr T A Pocock, Mr Kirkham, and Mr Talbut.

THE B I S N Co's s s Varawa, 2,158 tons, Captain E McDougall, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Zanzibar via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Bird, Mr Berrill, Babu S M Ahmed, Mr J M Khan and 21 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour day on Satur from Karachi 4th July with a general and the following passengers :—Mr J P Vaughan, Mr Mountford, Mr Simmons, Mrs Jesmer, daughter and infant, Mr Dawes and Mrs Pires and infant.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 6.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N
Investigator..Comdr T H Heming, R N .... R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence .... Indian Marine
Clive .... Indian Marine
Nancowry .... Indian Marine
Mayo .... R W Gordon .... Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Plassey .... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats ....
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Nizam	2041	Elliott			A S N Co
Louise Roth	2213	Thompson			W & A G & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan	Calcutta		T M & Co
Maroa	4151	Adams			M M & Co
Clan Macfarlane	3107	Jone			F M & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes			B & P S N Co
Naseri	912	Barron	Mauritius		B & P S N Co
Oolobaria	3121	Gray			M M & Co
Henzada	1341	Cunningham			M M & Co
Petriana	1148	Snape			W & A G & Co
Nairung	2861	Edge	Calcutta		T M & Co
Ujina	3426	Robertson			M M & Co
Chanda	1305	Hodgson			M M & Co
Ensenada bq	992	Morris			E T & Co
Marietta Man of War		Bleecker			U S Navy
Taunton	2461	Soeberg			
Kola	497	Skinner			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Dido	3127	Peckering	Hull	10-7	F M & Co
C	Mozaffari	1387	Baker	R Ports	9-7	B & P S N Co
F	Ernest Simons	2162	Vaquier	Colomo		M M & Co
G	Pemba	987	Martyr	P Gulf	11-7	M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
K	Acanthus	1876	Allan	Karachi		F M & Co
O	Prudentia	1792	Luckham	Dunkirk	8-7	T M & Co
P	King Arthur	1017	Bennett	Stream	6-7	B & P S N Co
Q	Sultan	1781	Poulenz	Zanzibar	8-7	A Standes

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bolton Hall	2327	Lewis	Port Said	*13-7	R A Willis
7	R Rubattino	3046	Soporite			F R S N Co
8	Harburg	3323	Hellerich	Hamburg	13-7	K N & Co
9	Weissenfels	2522	Warckmeister	Hamburg	13-7	G & Co
20	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	12-7	P & O Co
16	Simla	1615	Cole	P Gulf	8-7	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Ahmadi	1640	Davison	Mauritius	9-7	B & P S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, June 18
	Taunton s	Soeburg	Calcutta, June 23
	Kola s	Skinner	Karachi, July 4
	Virawa s	McDougall	Zanzibar via Karachi
	Khandalla s	Hill	Put back

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Orissa s	Stunt	Calcutta
	Nowshera s	Gruchy	Zanzibar, &c
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta
	Plassy s	Preston	Aden
7	Daghestan s	Litt'edale	London, &c

The steamer Nairung, entered for loading on Saturday for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Lucknow s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Daghestan s—20 packages ink, copying presses, &c, H Abdoolally.

Plassy s—10 packages paper and stationery, M Hoshungjee ; 69 packages provision, confectionery, &c, Phillips and Co 11 cases medicine, &c, C Oodhowjee ; 283 packages oilmenstore, medicine, &c, E Russooljee ; 76 cases provision, S R Subedar.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Plassy s—30 packages provision, T Thomas and Co.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—10 cases papers and envelopes, A H Keekabhoy ; 7 cases biscuits, M M Tyebally ; 8 cases papers and envelopes, H Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Plassy s—15 cases medicine, M Munjee and Co ; 3 cases musical instruments, S Ross and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macfarlane s—230 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee ; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Kanjee Purbut ; 4,298 cwt myrabollams, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Bechor.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—7,687 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 20 cwt fishmaws, H A Mohomed ; 72 cwt deer horns, W and A Graham and Co ; 51 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka ; 9 cwt horse hairs, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 12 cwt peacock feathers, K B Sajan ; 101 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premjee ; 125 cwt gum, C Vuluadas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harburg s—1,625 cwt mowraseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 8,000 cwt rapeseed and 5,701 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Daghestan s—1 bale hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—5,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwt cast r seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Harburg s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 88 cwt gum, H T M Ayab ; 231 cwt gum, Latiff Essa.

In his last annual Report as Chemical Examiner to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Mr. E. H. Hankin mentions an extremely clever method used by some currency forger in foisting sham notes on a gullible public. There was sent to him for examination a box having a false bottom which could be worked by a secret spring. "In carrying out the trick, a rough photographic impression of a currency note was first made by exposing to the light a piece of sensitive paper covered by a note. The impression was then shut up in the apparently empty box in presence of the dupe. In reality the box contained a real currency note concealed behind the false bottom, which latter was standing up in a vertical position against one side of the box." The trickster tells the onlookers whom he has asked to watch the photographic impression in the box that in a few hours the impression will be changed into a note by magic. After sometime has elapsed, he presses the secret spring, the false bottom falls down, and when the box is opened there are two currency notes instead of one. The object of this trickery is, of course, to get some simple bunnia, excited by greed, to make a proposal to the owner of the box to duplicate a note of high value. The owner agrees, saying, however, that the operation might take a day or two. He gets possession of the note and disappears.

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A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.
A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.
Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic.
It has no injurious effect and so
IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT,
ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
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GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.
Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.
One out of Numerous Certificates :—
At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.
(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAKER—June 22, at his residence Wester Hall, Hamshange Northumberland, Montagu Bernard Baker, I C S, (retired).

IN MEMORIAM.

MIDDLETON—In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and Master :—WILLIAM KOWE MIDDLETON, (late District Traffic Superintendent and Honorary Major, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Commanding A Company), who died at Bombay, on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers. His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us :—

TRAFFIC STAFF,
Concan District.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—June 30, at Murree, the wife of Captain C R Johnson, 5th Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARCOURT—July 4, at Madras, suddenly, from an affection of the heart, George F Harcourt, of Raichur, aged 57 years.

LEVER—June 30, at Madras, Captain J Lever, D P W., Madras (Retired), aged 82 years.

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TREBLE DISTILLED
ENGLISH
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Re. 1 per bottle.
(Only a small consignment available.)
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

189-93—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakiatwala—Nanu and H. Part heard.
751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsabimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.
155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas —M D and J.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

21-01—Mansuklal D and J—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Long Causes.

235-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nasservanjee Tata vs Shantaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M.
26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny —Little and Co.

To Vary Commissioner's Report

620-98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jisiram—Tyabjee and Co.

For further directions and Commissioner's Report.

228 96—Mirza and M—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begum and others—F P Pavri and Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

846-00—Sorabji and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Amirula vs Ksufalli Jivaji—Mulla and M.
851-00—Mulji and R—Mahomed Hoosein Haji Salay Mahomed Purta vs Sena Saba and others—Matubhai J and M.
539-00—Ardeshir H and D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawalla and others—Little and Co.
4-01—Jamsetji and R—Dullubhdas Balmukhdas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.
163-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott, Acting Advocate General vs Janardhan Balcrishna—Craigie L and O.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 30th June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th June 1901—				
G I P R system...	2,36,445	4,55,281	4,860	6,96,586
I M R do ..	70,715	1,30,697	27,719	2,29,131
Total....	3,07,160	5,85,978	32,579	9,25,717
Actuals for corresponding week ending 30th June 1900—				
G I P R system..	2,27,801	5,13,162	1,87,059	9,28,022
I M R do ...	74,226	1,99,172	—1,23,045	1,50,653
Total ...	3,02,027	7,12,634	64,014	10,78,675
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+8,641	—57,881	—1,82,199	—2,31,436
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	—3,511	—68,775	—1,50,764	+78,478

OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal opium sale proceeds in June 1901 and Malwa opium pass duty in and to end of May 1901 compared with the Estimates :—

Latest Month.

	In June 1901. Bengal.	In May 1901. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	44,00,000	10,00,000	54,00,000
Actual..............	54,56,250	7,82,000	62,38,250
Better than Estimate ..	10,56,250	.....	8,38,250
Worse than Estimate .	.....	2,18,000	.....

Three sale of Bengal Opium and two-months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of June 1901. Bengal	To end of May 1901. Bombay	Total
Estimate	1,32,00,000	20,00,000	1,52,00,000
Actual	1,62,88,300	12,58,000	1,75,46,300
Better than Estimate..	30,88,300	......	23,46,300
Worse than Estimate..	......	7,42,000	......

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th July.

1. There will be Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Headquarter on next Tuesday at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.
2. There will be meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officer's of No. 2 Company at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m, followed by a General meeting of the Company.
3. There will be Morris tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901.

THE RYOT AND THE LAND.

THOSE "two fatal gifts—ownership and fixity of demand—supplemented as they were by the introduction of a complicated legal system are the root causes of the agrarian misery, which the Government of India have now at last attempted to cure." So writes Mr. S. S. Thorburn in regard to the recent Punjab land legislation. On that subject nobody is more entitled than he to be heard. Mr. Thorburn, who was Financial Commissioner of the Province, retired about eighteen months ago, after seeing the views, which he urged for twenty years, crystallised in the measure which was passed by the Supreme Council in October last. In an article contributed to the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" for this month, of which we have been favoured with an advanced proof, Mr. Thorburn explains the causes which led to the change of official opinion reflected in the Punjab Land Alienation Act and to some extent in the proposed amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The logic of facts when applied with persistence eventually convinced those at the head of affairs that the creation of individual property in land, which was brought about by the settlement of the Punjab had produced results which sensible economists might have foreseen. When by "a stroke of the pen" a revolution was effected in the system of land tenure the cultivators were, all unconsciously, placed on the rapid road to expropriation and rack-renting landlordism. Instead of the incentive to thrift and increased cultivation which might have been the result had the change been one of the natural processes of a slow moving economic evolution, the sudden gift of property led to improvidence. Mr. Thorburn holds that the Punjabis were no more to blame for their extravagance in the new conditions than would be a horde of English school boys suddenly let loose with pockets filled with sovereigns. Money lenders were accommodating and rupees were, in the early years of the change, freely obtainable on the security of fields. But eventually the new system told its tale. Formerly there had been nobody between the Sirkar and the cultivator. But a new landlord class grew up and along with them the class of professional lawyers. The money lenders added field to field and if they did not entirely devour the cultivators' substance it was because the Punjabi has a way of settling agrarian accounts that has sometimes had results more terrible than anything that has been known in Ireland.

The results of the new system in the Punjab became apparent after it got fairly started. In the seventies Mr. Thorburn drew attention to what was going on, having noted family after family engulfed in the economic debacle. By terrorizing the new landlords the cultivators were able to retain a precarious tenant-right over their lost fields. But Mr. Thorburn's experiences as Settlement Officer were not sufficient in themselves to convince his superiors that the system was a mistake. In 1884, he wrote his book "Musalmans and Money-Lenders" in which the position in the Punjab was clearly stated. Ten years later, he was fortunate to find in Sir Denis Fitzpatrick a sympathetic Lieutenant-Governor, who empowered him to make an enquiry as to the extent to which the people were being pauperised and expropriated. Four tracts were selected and the investigation showed that since 1870 the indebtedness of the agriculturists had enormously increased. More than half the families in the twelve villages chosen for the inquiry had lost all their lands, while many others had lost some and were still heavily indebted. But few had been able to retain their original holdings and keep free of debt. Mr. Thorburn's case was entirely proved. Lord Elgin saw the need for land reform throughout British India, but it remained for Lord Curzon to tackle the most pressing side of the problem with characteristic boldness. The Punjab Act Mr. Thorburn describes as "a great act of restitution" but there are two points in which it is defective. There is no provision by which thrifty farm labourers can be helped to become peasant proprietors and the short term interest given to capitalist-mortgagees provides only an incentive to get as much as possible out of the holding without effecting any improvements. Mr. Thorburn declares that the same causes which operated to bring about the ruin of the Punjab peasant have been at work with like results in Bombay. As to the prime responsibility for this Mr. Monteath has shown that, so far as the Deccan is concerned, indebtedness and the permission to transfer land date from a period anterior to our rule. But whatever the historical sequence there is no doubt about the results. They even gave rise to trouble here while the system in the Punjab was being brought to ruinous perfection. After the Deccan ryots had displayed their feelings, as to the working of laws which favoured the usurer, by burning the money lenders' shops, books and bonds the measure known as the Deccan Ryots' Act was passed. Mr. Thorburn believes that this Act has fulfilled the hopes of its warmest advocates and so far as the Act goes his belief is correct. It did, indeed, alter the conditions on which the cultivators could borrow but it has not entirely prevented the land passing out of the hands of the ryots. The results of its operation provide an argument for the restriction of alienation, for they have shown that if the race of actual peasant proprietors is to be maintained the ryot must be protected from himself.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, in his evidence before Sir Antony Macdonnell's Commission, said that the effect of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act had been to increase the proportion of sales as compared with other districts where the land was chiefly mortgaged. The cultivators of the Deccan took advantage of the fact that the Act imposed no restriction on the transfer of proprietory rights. Actual sale was no doubt in many cases regarded as the easiest way out of difficulties, with the result that in these instances the Deccan ryot has become purely the tenant of a non-cultivating landlord class. This is but one feature of the difference of conditions between the Punjab and Bombay, which compel the Government to proceed cautiously in their intention to deal with the problem presented by a debt-ridden agricultural peasantry rapidly drifting into the position of serfs to the usurer. Outside the area of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act the ryots are largely the bondsmen of the money lender. It is competent for the Government to cut the "Gordian knot" by a comprehensive measure affecting the districts other than the Deccan. But they prefer to disturb no vested interest in the experiment they have decided to make. For this the falling in of forfeited lands has provided a favourable opportunity. We doubt if the opposition to the measure is as disinterested as it would appear. The Bombay Presidency Association and the other bodies who have prepared memorials on the subject of the Bill are scarcely likely to represent the views of the "voiceless toilers" whom Government is seeking to help. In this, as in many other matters, Government stands for the peasant as against the classes which are anxious to exploit him. It is hardly correct to assert that the measure is revolutionary in the sense in which that word is usually understood. By whatever name it may be called the principle of land tenure behind the Bill has been recognised in this country from time immemorial. Even in adopting the system of short leases in regard to the lands to which the proposed amendment of the Code will apply the Bombay Government is, in effect, but reverting to a very ancient practice. The short lease, however, does not imply as did the primitive rule that the skilful cultivator must give up his fields after a temporary holding even in exchange for others. Should the incapacity of the holder on any account compel a transference of the lease, it is not likely to pass beyond another member of the same family. As to the effect of such legislation we agree with the contention with which Mr. Thorburn closes his very clear and able paper. It is that the principle of restricted alienation supported by other desirable reforms should strengthen rather than destroy the old village communal system of this country. Goldsmith's oft quoted lines need to be remembered more perhaps in reference to the Indian than to any other peasantry in the world. Tried by famine and pestilence the ryot may well look to the Sirkar to save him from financial ruin and the loss of all his natural rights. The Government of India have recognised his need, and the Punjab Act supplies the model for agrarian legislation affecting the whole of India, but differing according to local conditions.

THE LUSHAI HILL MEN.

ON the principle apparently that happy is the land that has no history, Major Shakespear is glad to be able to record that the past year in the Lushai Hills has been uneventful. What he means is that there have been no sanguinary outbreaks and no need for strong measures. Believing that "quite unpretentious pacification" is the most certain to endure, he hopes to be able to go on having nothing startling to record for many years. His administration report for last year, however, shows that the people had to contend with the difficulties produced by a bad harvest. Faced with crop failure and having exhausted their available means the Lushais turn to the jungle where they manage to find food in the shape of yams and other roots. This occupation takes them from other labour which would not yield sufficient to keep them in a time when the price of rice is high, and it thus comes about that in a season of scarcity of usual food labour is also scarce. Major Shakespear, therefore, observes that owing to the previous year's public work's allotment having been exceeded, it was fortunate that the department could not employ many coolies during the period of the bad harvest. If it had been necessary to employ many they would have been hard to get. The Lushai whose crops have failed has a reserve food store in the jungle by which he is able to keep his family alive. But with wage labour, even at eight annas a day, a man with dependents could not earn enough owing to the high price of imported rice to provide his family with sufficient food. Impressed labour is apparently sometimes necessary to carry out public works, but it is noted with satisfaction in regard to station repairs at Lungleh that, provided wages are paid daily, there is enough voluntary labour available to avoid anything approaching the corvee. The Lushais among their other traits display an exceeding fondness for litigation. The number of civil and criminal cases is growing and is expected to further increase with the extension of trade and the appearance of the petty contractor. The chiefs behaved satisfactorily during the year with the exception of three instances in which petty chiefs or headmen had formed hamlets without or contrary to orders. They had to be "forcibly ejected." The important chiefs have displayed prudence; and when the news of Queen Victoria's death was conveyed to them each erected a memorial stone and sacrificed animals in accordance with the Lushai custom when chiefs or great persons die. Major Shakespear says they were ordered to do this, but anyhow it was done. The taking of the census was an interesting operation among these people but it was well and quickly carried out. The three schools in existence instructed enumerators and in the less civilized tract bordering on the Chin and Arrakhan Hills the military police did the work.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

IN reading the revenue report of irrigation works in Sind during 1900 it seems natural to compare its agricultural prosperity with the severest conditions of famine which prevailed in Gujarat and other parts of the Bombay Presidency. It is not surprising to learn that the inundation of the Indus was much less than usual, and although there was available a fair supply during the kharif season, it was very deficient in the rabi, and this of course affected the acreage brought under cultivation for the respective crops. The increase in land under kharif more than counter-balanced the loss of area in rabi cultivation with the result that the total acreage irrigated was larger than in the previous year. Owing to the smallness of inundation the expenses of maintaining the embankments was less, and the net revenue exceeds all previous records, excepting 1897-8, which was characterised by a long and sustained inundation. Government draw attention to the continuance in the increase of rice cultivation, and in future on the Jamrao canal it will be kept within due limits, it being felt that the water used for rice might largely be diverted with greater advantage to other crops. The Jamrao canal, which was opened by Lord Sandhurst just before he returned to England, did immense service by saving a considerable area of late sown rabi on the Mithrau Canal and providing fodder crops at a time when the scarcity of food for cattle was great. The Commissioner of Sind, in submitting his report, mentions that it is necessary to remodel the Ghar canal, and to improve the water supply of the three northern talukas of the Karachi district. The area supplied by the Ghar has already been surveyed, and a scheme for improving the water supply in question will shortly be submitted. A noticeable feature of the report is the high praise bestowed upon the officers in charge of the Right and Left Divisions, and in their review Government endorse the high encomiums paid.

THE 'VARSITY CRICKET MATCH.

THE University Cricket Match has resulted in a draw in favour of Cambridge, who would probably, with a little more time, have won as the Dark Blues with seven wickets down in the fourth innings wanted 150 to win. With two innings completed there was nothing to choose between the two teams, Cambridge's total being 325 and Oxford's 336. In the second venture the Cambridge batsmen evidently obtained a complete mastery over the bowling, the innings being closed on the fall of the eighth wicket for 337. With 326 to get to win the Dark Blues must have fared very badly, with one brilliant exception, C. H. B. Marsham, who scored 100 out of the 177 obtained for seven wickets. On each side there was an individual score of three figures. The names of four batsmen are mentioned by Reuter as having done well, viz., E. R. Wilson (Rugby), and L. V. Harper (Rossall) for Cambridge, and F. P. Knox (Dulwich), and C. H. B. Marsham (Eton) for Oxford. The centurians were Wilson and Marsham, the first named a senior and the latter a freshman. L. V. Harper, the old Rossallian who started the season in great form, but who afterwards fell off and was left out of the Cambridge team in the later matches, was given his blue with good results to Cambridge, as will be seen.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT BEST.

LIEUTENANT A. A. D. BEST, who is reported by Reuter to have been killed with nine men of the Gordon Highlanders and nine others in a train wrecked by the Boers north of Naboomspruit, was wellknown in Northern India sporting circles, where he was stationed with his regiment, the famous Ninety-Second before their departure for South Africa in October 1899. After surviving the engagement at Elandslaagte, the siege of Ladysmith and all the subsequent fighting which followed the relief of that town the manner in which he and eighteen men have met their death is inexpressibly sad. He received his first commission in April 1899 and came out to India to join his regiment. He was a keen cricketer and polo player and took a great interest in all sporting matters. His brother Lieutenant C. A. D. Best of the Munster Fusiliers, died at Dinapore only last year.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at daylight to-morrow.

THE new Frontier Province, we understand, is to be named the North-West Frontier Province.

We regret to learn that the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur is lying seriously ill at Mashobra near Simla.

IT now appears that the total amount realised from the Mahsuds up to July 1st towards the fine of one lakh is Rs. 73,000.

THE grand total of the subscriptions to the N. W. P. and Oudh Victoria Memorial Fund is now over three lakhs of rupees.

ON the 30th of June the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency showed the total amount of notes in circulation to be Rs. 31,81,94,070. The reserve of silver coin was Rs. 13,69,48,419 and of gold coin and bullion Rs. 8,12,45,705.

A REVISED design for the proposed Protestant Memorial Church at Mandalay has been referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for opinion.

MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, Vakil, Bombay High Court, has, we learn, been selected as the representative of municipalities of the Southern division in the Legislative Council. Out of the three candidates Mr. Khare had the largest number of votes, and regains a seat in the Council which he formerly held with much advantage to the electors.

The following is the output of the Ooregaum mine for the past month :—6,390 tons of stuff, crushed, yielded 5499-01 ounces of gold; 9,715 tons of tailings and slimes, treated by the cyanide process, yielded 1921-40 ounces gold; making a total production of 420-41 ounces, against 7,213 ounces in May, showing an increase of 207 ounces. This is a record return and promises to be beaten every month.

THE Curator of the Government Gardens on the Nilgiris has, since May 1898, been carrying out an important experiment in oat growing. He reports that the results obtained so far prove that oats of fair quality can be grown in Ootacamund, and that there should be no necessity to import them from other parts of India or from Australia, as is done at present, for the purpose of feeding horses.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 231 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 336, the death-rate being 38·6 per mille, and the mean for the ten previous years being 36·1. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague nil, cholera 2, small-pox 4, measles 2, fevers 122, dysentery 45, diarrhœa 10, and other causes 151.

THE proceedings at the Railway Conference at Simla ended on Thursday. Before the Government of India pass their final orders on the issues discussed, the Special Committee will review the original recommendations made by the Directors of Railway and Traffic in the light of the further information given at the three days' sittings. The decision of the Government will thereafter be made known as soon as possible.

IN connection with the Quetta-Nushki-Seistan trade route writes the "Pioneer" it is to be feared that Indian commerce may experience ere long the disadvantages of the arrangement by which Persia in January of last year handed herself over bound hand and foot to Russia. It will be remembered that the Persian Loan Bank, most of the shares in which are held by the Russian State Bank, by Imperial command undertook to advance a five per cent loan of 22,500,000 roubles guaranteed by all the customs duties of Persia, except those of Faristan and the ports of the Persian Gulf. It was stipulated that Persia should pay off all other and previous pecuniary obligations, but a more remarkable condition of the loan is that it is be repaid only by the returns from the customs duties, and cannot be repaid in a lump sum. We learn that these customs duties are now being collected on the Seistan border by the Russian Government, the customs officials employed being Italians, who, as belonging to a neutral country, are thought less likely to excite friction than Russian officers would be. It is scarcely necessary to point out that Russia will take good care that the loan is not fully repaid until it suits her own political convenience.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

MUSIC, THEATRICALS AND SANITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

MUSICAL people here are looking forward to the 12th, when a very special concert is to be given in aid of the Victoria Memorial Fund. When I went to book a place to-day I found practically all the front rows taken, and if the three-rupee seats are filled up with equal enthusiasm the fund should profit handsomely. Rehearsing is going on actively for Iolanthe.

A highly interesting and deeply serious lecture, given by the Reverend Mr. Manley in the Town Hall last week to a packed audience, was most grotesquely interfered with by bursts of vigorous chorus from the theatre which is part, of course, of the same building. Mr. Manley's subject was "Science and Religion," and the intention of his lecture was to prove that the majority of modern scientists hold the Christian faith. The lecturer was able to produce documentary evidence in the shape of letters from various leading scientists in support of his contention, which rested, however, upon a somewhat wide interpretation of "Science," so wide as to include Mr. Balfour, on the strength of his being a member of the Royal Society. Speeches were also made by the Bishop of Lahore and the Hon. Mr. Raleigh.

A very pleasant musical At Home took place on Monday evening at Petersfield the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson. Petersfield is an ideal house for a large entertainment and was filled to its utmost by a very appreciative gathering. Cards are out for one or two other similar parties during the present month. A recrudescence of musical activity ought to mark the beginning of the rains. The sopranos are fluting in season and the voice of the cello is heard in the land, but not a drop descends.

The monsoon clearly has other engagements. Meanwhile the Mall grills under inches of dust. I met a member of the meteorological staff the other day and he talked of another ten days. I ventured to hope he had at least arranged for a local storm or two in the meantime, and he referred me to the municipal secretary. One cannot be too careful of official susceptibilities this season.

A flutter has been caused here by the letter of the Government of India to the Punjab Government proposing the move of the latter to Murree or Dalhousie, the previous hint, upon the same subject, given by Sir Mackworth Young in his now famous speech at the Masonic dinner, not having been taken very seriously. One hears the argument that the Punjab Government will be more influential when no longer overshadowed by the Government of India, but nobody is particularly enthusiastic over the idea. After the Lieutenant Governor's speech, the Punjab Government cannot well insist upon the very real objections which exist to the proposal. It does not, of course, follow that the Secretary of State and his Council in London will agree to a scheme which involves depriving the Supreme Legislative Council of the services of the most experienced Indian administrator it ordinarily contains, the already undue preponderance of military influence in the Government of India having long been a subject of legitimate complaint on the part of the non-official community. In any case it is inconceivable that there can be any mature reason for hurrying the local Government away from Simla until accommodation has been built for them elsewhere, so we hope to see them here again at least for another season. A use will no doubt be discovered in the meantime for the expensive offices which but two years ago the powers that are now uniting in desiring to send the Punjab Government elsewhere, were agreed in erecting to keep them here. These buildings are so far from the Government of India Secretariats that they cannot, without great inconvenience, be utilised for the latter. They are commodious, however, and pleasantly situated, so plenty of claimants will no doubt be forthcoming for the privilege of succeeding to their possession.

There has been a large gathering of railway magnates here during the past week to attend the conference that has been going on at the Public Works Secretariat. The matter under discussion has involved the whole subject of the improvement of railway communication between Calcutta and Upper India. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have been hammering at the question for twenty years past, and seem to be at length upon the point of obtaining their desire to break down the monopoly of the East Indian Railway. The line that everybody, except the East Indian Railway, appears to favour and which there is now every prospect of seeing speedily built, will run from Howrah seventy five miles due west to Bishenpur where it will join the existing Midnapore Jheriah extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The route passes through the heart of the rich Jheriah Coal field which will thus be brought into direct communication with Calcutta. From Jheriah upwards the trains will run over the new Mogulserai-Gya track, thus connecting with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway without traversing any portion of the main line of the East Indian Railway. It is true that the Mogulserai-Gya sections belongs to the East Indian system. As however, the Bengal Nagpur Railway are to have full running powers over it, it is hoped that this will not interfere with the independence of the new route. The only portions of it, not already sanctioned, or under construction, are the seventy five miles stretch from Howrah westward and a short section about Jheriah. The country to be traversed is easy and in view of the spirit displayed at the conference it is safe to prophesy that the scheme will be accepted. Its completion will then be only a matter of funds, and as all the authorities are agreed that it will pay handsomely this should not long stand in the way.

Economy and good management are rapidly dissipating the gloomy forebodings with which the Simla Extension Scheme was greeted two years ago. The municipal report for last year shows an income from ordinary sources of three and three quarters lakhs of rupees, while ordinary current expenditure during the same period was kept down to two and three quarters lakhs. This leaves a lakh of rupees available to meet interest and sinking funds connected with the various loans for the improvement of the station, for which the municipality are responsible. This is short by about seven thousand rupees of the annual contribution that will be eventually required. It is further recognised that expenditure has been necessarily rising on such items as water supply and conservancy, and that estimates of future income are not altogether secure of realisation. The Municipal Committee are therefore going in for further retrenchments, and wisely declare their determination "to shut down all expenditure on items of the programme of works still on paper until and unless they are placed in funds to meet the cost involved in both laying them down and maintaining them." With the saving recently effected in the heavy cost of pumping, due to improved detection of leakage and more economical system of supply, and with the increased income that is resulting from efficient octroi inspection and scientific exploitation of the station forests, the municipal future may be regarded with equanimity. Meanwhile reforms of great utility for the health and convenience of the inhabitants are being gradually effected. Last year, for the first time, the hydrants were able to be kept continuously open, the evils of an intermittent water supply being thus obviated. An extensive system of sewage disposal, on modern principles is being brought into operation, and should abolish the abominably insanitary arrangements hitherto in force which has fouled the hill sides, and accounted for the presence of enteric and malta fevers and malignant sore throats in this otherwise salubrious spot. The roads are being gradually improved. Substantial retaining walls are being substituted for the rickety wooden stagings that have hitherto done duty as supports for the principal causeways. Water pipes are being laid in quarters of the station hitherto dependent on the insanitary mussak. And a vigorous crusade is in progress against the filth and the overcrowding of the bazaar. The dullness of last season is reflected in decreased municipal receipts from the servants' tax to which visitors largely contribute, but this is only a temporary depression, and does not affect the soundness of the basis on which the Municipality is being gradually set under its present management.

ON the additional space added to the footpath outside the Law Courts, in the Strand, by the curtailment of the churchyard of St. Clement Danes, a row of trees is to be planted near the edge of the pavment round the Strand frontage of the Royal Palace of Justice.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF SOME OF BEYERS' COMMANDO.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN BY BOERS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Boers to the North of Naboomspruit have wrecked a train from Pietersburg and killed Lieutenant Best and nine men of the Gordons, besides nine others.

LATER.

Besides the killed in the wrecked train at Naboomspruit, four Gordons were wounded. No details whatever have been received of the affair.

General Grenfell has captured 93 prisoners of Beyers' commando besides 56 waggons, one hundred rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers have burned the Roodepoort station but were subsequently driven off losing nine men.

BRITISH LOSSES IN JUNE.

The official list of British casualties in June in South Africa gives 15 officers and 152 men killed, 42 officers and 444 men wounded, and 3 officers and 75 men missing.

RELEASE OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

Lord Roberts has ordered the liberation of all soldiers imprisoned for military offences in South Africa.

THE NEW SHIP-BUILDING PROGRAMME.

SOME HUGE VESSELS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Arnold Forster, in the Commons to-night, said that the ship-building programme includes three new ships of 16,500 tons each, and twenty feet longer than anything existing. They are to be named the King Edward, the Dominion and the Commonwealth.

In addition to these, six armoured Cruisers are to be built and ten destroyers of an improved type.

[The battleships now building, the Queen and Prince of Wales, were of a calculated displacement of 15,000 tons, but it was reported in December last that their displacement would actually be 18,000.]

THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

A DRAW.

In the University Cricket Match, Cambridge made 325, in the first innings, Wilson scoring 118.

Oxford made 336 in the first innings, Knox scoring 81.

LATER.

In the second innings Cambridge declared at 337 for eight wickets, Harper scoring 84.

Oxford made 177 for 7 wickets, Marsham scoring 100.

The game was unfinished and drawn.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the cricket match between Sussex and Lancashire, the latter was beaten by 94. Ranjitsinjhi made a flawless score of 170, unfinished.

THE FAR EAST.

DISTURBANCES IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Disturbances in Manchuria are spreading. The Chinese insurgents have crossed the Yalu River and been repulsed by the Koreans, losing twelve men.

THE BELLEVILLE BOILER TEST.

H. M. S. Hyacinth and Minerva have started for Gibraltar to test the Belleville and cylindrical boilers and will return to Portsmouth at full speed.

[The Minerva, sister ship to the Eclipse, has 8 single ended cylindrical boilers. The Hyacinth, sister-ship to the Highflyer, has 18 Belleville boilers. The I. H. P. of the Hyacinh's Engines is 2,000 greater than the Minerva's.]

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE BILL.

The Australian Defence Bill provides for a small force of regulars and large forces of militia, mounted infantry and volunteers, and the classification of all adult males.

CYCLIST EXPERIMENTS AT ALDERSHOT.

The Military authorities are arranging for practical experiments with large bodies of volunteer cyclists at Aldershot in August.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

Lord Rosebery has returned to London and speculation as to his attitude is intensified by the interest taken in the Liberal crisis.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Ophir has sailed from Hobart for Adelaide.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Empress Frederick has had a recurrence of her malady.

TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Imports for June show a decrease of £305,000 and the Exports of £2,500,000.

DEFEAT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CREW AT HENLEY.

BALLIOL BEATS THE BELGIANS.

The Leander Crew has beaten the Pennsylvania Crew in the final for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley by one length, after a magnificent struggle. The excitement over the race was intense.

Balliol beat the Belgians in the race for the silver goblets.

THE RUSSELL CASE.

Earl Russell has declined the postponement of his trial the time allowed being too short. The trial therefore begins on the 18th instant.

THE KHEDIVE IN TURKEY.

The Khedive has arrived at Constantinople.

THE LATE MEMBER FOR CARDIFF.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, late member for Cardiff, has resigned the Carlton Club. He explains his estrangement from the Conservatives and expresses his warmest sympathy with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived, at Brindisi to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POPE ON THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION'S BILL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

A letter from the Pope in plaintive terms condemns the French Religious Associations' Bill as injuring and impairing the power of the Church. His Holiness extols the worth of religious communities and instances their sufferings in China.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

The Thibetan Mission was received with much ceremony by the Tsar at Peterhof yesterday and many valuable presents were handed to His Majesty.

The "Viedomosti" describes as idle talk the rumours of a Russian protectorate over Thibet, which the paper says must remain a no man's land.

SURRENDER OF FILIPINOS.

The Filipino General Bellarmino has surrendered with one thousand men and 284 rifles.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The death is announced of the ex-Chancellor Hohenlohe.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The 26th Baluchis are due at Calcutta on the 15th July. The officers accompanying are: Lieutenant Colonel Whitlock, Major Turner, Captains Parker, Rowlands, Miller and Paul; Lieutenants French, Macpherson, Ashburner, Bruce James, Chitty and Holbrook, also Captains Whitcombe and Miller, I.M.S.

Under the new system of recruitment for the Civil Veterinary Department of India candidates will be selected by the Secretary of State as is already done in the case of the Educational Department. There will be no Competitive Examination but expert advice as to their qualifications may be taken.

Major Cowper will Officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters, during the absence of Colonel Peacocke on privilege leave.

Three companies of the 4th Madras Pioneers proceed by rail from Trichinopoly to Bangalore, owing to heavy duties at the latter station.

Twenty more veterinary assistants and forty nalbands are being despatched to South Africa.

The 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, Fort William, have just been re-armed with Lee-Enfield Rifles.

Colonel J. T. Cummins, late Commanding the Fourth Brigade in China is permitted to reside out of India.

Brigadier-General Reid proceeds home on eight months' leave direct from China, and then returns to resume command of the Assam District.

The Government of India have authorised the commencement of work on the drains around the British Infantry barracks at Mandalay, the cost of which is estimated at over Rs. 19,000.

Major Kitty Apthorp, Royal Irish Regiment, the most popular race secretary in India a few years ago, intends joining the South African Constabulary, a responsible appointment which has been offered to him.

Major Bunbury, 25th Punjab Infantry, succeeds Colonel Porter as Commandant, 28th Punjab Infantry, on August 25th, Major Rodwell, 1st Punjab Infantry has been appointed Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

IT has been arranged that the Jodhpur Lancers and the Alwar and Bikanir Imperial Service Infantry, who have been employed in China, shall retain their Lee-Metford carbines and rifles which they received on leaving India. This is rendered possible owing to the steady arrival of Lee-Enfields from England.

The Government of India have decided that British soldiers on the Indian establishment, when on field service, shall be granted a messing allowance of three annas per diem, instead of the allowance of two annas three pies drawn in cantonments. This sanction will cover the case of British soldiers employed with the Indian units in China.

THE scheme under which the Government of India propose to establish a small-arms factory at Ishapur near Calcutta, writes a contemporary, is one that we hope to see carried to completion within the next two or three years. Buildings will have to be erected, machinery obtained from England, and a small expert staff have to be formed, all of which will take time; but the preliminary inquiries have begun, and Captain Moore, of the Indian Ordnance Department, is engaged at home in obtaining specifications and estimates from the authorities at Enfield. Fifty thousand rupees were allotted in this year's Budget to cover immediate expenses connected with this business, and next March we shall probably see a grant made wherewith to start the actual buildings at Ishapur. The idea is to have a factory equal to turning out 25,000 rifles and carbines annually, or roughly at the rate of 500 per week. This is the out-turn at the Government Factory at Sparkbrook near Birmingham, so there should be no difficulty experienced in obtaining estimates for plant. In these days the manufacture of military small-arms is a simple enough matter as every part is made by machinery, and in India native artisans can readily be instructed to watch lathes, drills, &c. In fact, a minimum of European supervision is required in workshops such as exist at Dum-Dum for the making of cartridges and at Cossipore for the turning out of steel shell. Private firms and railway companies also find the native workman most satisfactory, and the labour is so cheap that great savings are effected in the production of manufactured articles which were formerly imported from Europe. With the more extended use of electric power all classes of machinery can now give a better out-turn, and it is certain that in India electricity will in future have a prominent place in all new factories. The steam turbine has come to stay, and its general introduction can only be a matter of a short time.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY, 6—Walker, Captain, Madras, Royal Fusiliers en route to join C. A. Regiment from Mandalay.

Ross, Captain, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, on furlough from Deesa.

Rowe, Major, Bombay 1st R. W. Kent Regiment, returning to Aden from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, JULY, 6—Cawley, Lieutenant, Bombay 20th Hussars, on leave to England.

Menzies, Lieutenant, Bombay 10th. Bombay Infantry, on furlough to England.

Hennell, Lieutenant, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to rejoin Regiment to Deesa.

Lovell, Lieutenant, Bombay, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, on leave to England.

Turner, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, on leave to England.

Turner, Captain, Bombay, Welsh Regiment, on leave to England.

Legh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 16th Bombay Infantry. on leave to England.

Rowe, Major, Bombay, R. W. Kent Regiment on duty to Aden.

Ross, Captain, Bombay 13th Bombay Infantry. on furlough to England.

Cahusac, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 21st Bombay Infantry on leave to Bijapur.

Daniell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Regiment, R. F. A., on leave to England.

Norman, Lieutenant, Punjab Corps of Guides, from leave to Mardan.

Slingsby, Lieutenant, Punjab, 2nd Punjab Infantry, from leave to Edwardesabad.

Domenichetti, Captain, Madras, 28th Madras Infantry, on leave to England.

William Wynn, Major, Madras R. F. A., on leave to England.

NEW PERSIAN TARIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

A memorandum to-day issued by the Finance Department states that by the new Persian law which came into force on the 3rd April 1901, all inland Custom House and transit and other dues paid on imported goods transported from place to place in Persia have been abolished. In place of these dues the law prescribes a uniform import and export duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on goods irrespective of their origin or the nationality of the trader and a "rahdari" or road-tax of 22 shahis per mule load of 120 kilograms, or approximately six pence per 240 lbs. The rahdari is taken on the departure of the goods from the frontier or port for the interior, on their actual weight and is payable by carriers and not by the owners of goods.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT SHILLONG.

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

A message from Shillong, dated July 5, states that a very severe shock of earthquake was felt at Shillong, at 4 a.m., to-day, the most violent since June 1897. It has been succeeded by minor shocks during the day. No damage has been done to the buildings. The seismograph continues in a state of tremor in the intervals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana arrived here day before yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left to-day evening.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

The s.s. Chusan left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

The s.s. Coromandel arrived here this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore, for Hongkong, on the 6th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63
Bar Silver	27

CAWNPORE EXPORTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE following proposals, put forward at the Railway Conference at Simla, on behalf of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, relate to the development of traffic between the North-Western Provinces on the one hand, and the ports of Bombay and Karachi, on the other. The Cawnpore Commercial community, it would seem, are dissatisfied at the constant conjestion of the railway route to Calcutta, and are anxiously endeavouring to secure alternative means of access to the sea.

To this end they have asked the Government of India:—

"That the proposed Fyzabad-Allahabad line be made over to the East Indian Railway, so as to enable that administration to develope a trade with Bombay "via" its Jubbulpore line, from the lower portion of the rich district of Oudh and the Gorakhpore and Benares Divisions. "That the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, now the owners of the Indian Midland line, be (the matter has been pending for five years) allowed to construct and work a goods station of their own, at Collectorgunge, Cawnpore, and be granted running powers over the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway to Lucknow and a transhipment station there under their own control, from which they could work traffic direct to Bombay, thus providing an alternative outlet for trade from the central portion of Oudh, also probably bringing about a reduction in freight rates on imported goods from Calcutta and Bombay, and rendering it difficult for the Railways to 'Pool' Cawnpore traffic with the last named port. "That the decision to confine direct Railway communication between Karachi and the N. W. P. to the metre gauge be reconsidered, and arrangements be made for the linking up of the North-Western Railway at Hyderabad (Sindh) with the Standard Gauge Railway systems in the North Western Provinces on some such aligament as that, which for years past Government has been urged to sanction, by the Karachi and Upper India Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Midland Railway Company. The fact that the Agent and Chief Engineer of that line, in view of its amalgamation with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, declined to give any evidence before the Upcott conference held at Karachi 1900, is mutely eloquent as to the unquestionable value of the proposed line and further indicates that if the system be completed its working should be entrusted to an Agency not directly interested in any of the Railway routes to Bombay. "That the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system be extended from Agra to Aligarh so as to provide direct through communication (broad gauge) from the upper section of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway to Bombay, this should also tend to facilitate the important trade that now exists between Muttra, Hathras and the seaports."

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

THE Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" hears from St. Petersburg that an Extraordinary Mission, Thibet, sent by the Dalai Lama, will shortly arrive to the Russian capital.

At the end of 1899, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," M. Bamaleff, Professor of Chinese in St. Petersburg, went to Thibet with presents from the Czar for the Dalai Lama, and that, in October last, a representative of the Dalai Lama was received by the Czar at Livadia in special audience, the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg being honoured with an audience about the same time. This return visit having been paid only last October, it is curious that another Thibetan Mission should be expected in Russia. If it really arrives, the old rumours that Thibet is seeking a Russian Protectorate against British designs on its liberty might be revived. The insinuation that the Indian Government really has designs on Thibet—that is, on the commercial monopoly exercised by the Lamas—is said to find ready credence with the Thibetans, who may also suppose that the Russians, being further away, have less interest in breaking through the Thibetan trade monopoly.

As a matter of fact, however, it is Russia, rather than England, which has designs on Thibet; and a Russian Protectorate over Thibet would be quite in harmony with French designs upon Yunnan. Should the plans of both countries be carried out, the Russo-French Alliance would rule from the Himalayas to the Gulf of Tonquin, thereby encircling Burma, and bringing such pressure upon Siam that this Kingdom would also fall entirely under their influence. People in Vienna who take an interest in the matter are curious to know whether England will allow Russia to get a footing in Thibet without an effort to thwart her designs before it is too late.

THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL.

RECENT contributions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund including Rs. 4,260 from the Bogra District Committee (including Rs. 2,000 from Nawab Syed Abdas Sovan Chowdhug), Rs. 1,220 from the Swat and Chitral Agency (including Rs. 500 from the Mehtar of Chitral), Rs. 1,000 from the Mercantile Bank of India, Rs. 891 collected by the Merwari Association, Rs. 394 from the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Rs. 250 from Raja Bije Singh, Chief of the Kosultal State, Rs. 230 from the Military Police Battalion Kohima, Assam, and Rs. 93 from the Jewish Girl's School, Calcutta. The Bombay Fund has remitted the sum of Rs 10,475, the principal subscribers of which are the Chief of Sangh; Rs. 2,500; Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy Rs. 2,000 the chief of Ichal Karanjee Rs. 1,000, the Raja of Jamhar, Rs. 900; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 300 each, and the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtolla Sayani and the Maharaja of Akalkote, Rs. 250 each.

CRICKET NOTES.

LOCAL cricketers have a just grievance against the clerk of the weather for giving them two successive wet Saturdays. Last Saturday was so hopelessly wet that not a ball could be bowled in any one of the matches arranged and some players whose claims to a place in the Presidency team are thought to be good are biting their nails in a fever of impatience to do something big before the final selection of the team. It is certainly hard lines on local cricketers generally that a month of the all too short season should have gone for nothing practically. The opening Saturday of the season was of course confined to practice games for the most part, the following Saturday some matches were played and since then cricket has been practically a dead letter. Practice at the nets during the last ten days has also been difficult to get, as it has invariably rained in the evenings. This start is none too promising for a successful season and when we think that it is not at all improbable we may go through the month of July without a single fine Saturday the outlook is still more gloomy.

The chief interest in cricket in the Presidency during the past fortnight has been centred in the doings of Poona players. On Friday A. P. Douglas, playing for the Gymkhana against Mr. Chenoy's Bombay XI, went in first and carried his bat through the innings for 72. He is undoubtedly the best batsman in the Presidency at the present time. His last four innings have realised 34, 100, 87, and 72 not out. L. C. P. Milman, I notice, is bowling well this year for the Poona Gymkhana and the Presidency selection committee would do well to keep their eye on him. L. E. S. Ward followed up his 50 against the Poona Parsees by scoring 31 against Mr. Chenoy's XI and with M. D. Wood (20) was the only batsman who gave Douglas, any assistance. A. D. Wilkins, A. C. Edwardes, E. L. Sale, F. L. Sprott and W. Drysdale were all playing but none of them distinguished themselves and the last three are altogether out of form this season, if one may judge from the result of their efforts up to date.

Cricket at Dharwar this season it being played with great keeness. The Gymkhana team is a fairly strong side for a small station like Dharwar. Fellowes, Gibb, Knight, Woodliffe, Muscroft, and Wallinger are all good batsmen, while the two first named are the bowlers. Fellowes seems to be irresistible and in two recent matches with the S. M. Railway team was responsible for twenty-two wickets. I am not sure whether Dharwar have arranged any matches with outside teams, but it would be interesting to see how Fellowes would shape against the Poona or Bombay Gymkhanas.

With such keen cricketers as W. E. Copleston, R. H. W. Brewis, and others it is surprising that Belgaum has so far done nothing in the cricket line, at least I have not heard of any matches being played there.

S. H. McCausland, who will be remembered in connection with the Kathiawar teams of 1897-98-99 is up at Simla at present and has played in several matches with fair success. Apropos of Simla cricket, I notice that C. Wigram has scored another century, this time for the Old Etonians and Wykhamists v. Simla C. C. This, I believe, is his third century this season.

R.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND,

IT is pleasant to read that J. G. Greig's splendid performance against Lancashire was not a flash in the pan as by the papers to hand by last mail I notice he followed up his success by scoring 77 in the next match against Leicestershire which was abandoned through rain. He has now got over the difficulties which at one time threatened to make his first year in county cricket a failure, and having got into his stride we may confidently look forward to further big scores from his bat. His batting average up to June 15 is 43·16. As a memento of his score of 249 not out v. Lancashire, Greig has been presented with a handsome silver cigarette box on behalf of the club; and Baldwin, on behalf of the professionals handed him a silver sovereign purse.

K. O. Goldie is still scoring consistently and against London county for M. C. C. made 16 and 45. For Sussex v. Notts he scored 56 and 4, his stand with Vine in the first innings probably saving Sussex from defeat. His batting average up to June 15 is 40·54. H. S. Bush, who a couple of years ago was one of the best players in the Calcutta C.C., is home on leave from Burma. He played two fine innings for Surrey Second XI. v. Glamorganshire, the week the mail left, and the Surrey executive have given him a place in the team against Cambridge University on June 20, 21 and 22, an account of which match will be to hand by next mail. H. S. Bush, if I mistake not, was educated at Dover College, and played for Eastbourne C. C. before he came out to India, scoring heavily in several matches.

E. H. D. Sewell who is batting in fine form for Essex Club and Ground this season knocked up 101 against Clapton C. C., this being his third century this season.

Absan-ul-Hak, who scored so consistently for Hampstead last season, is not in anything like the same form this season and has yet to score a three-figure innings. His last two knocks have realised 43 and 36.

E. B. Raikes, who is at home, played for Norfolk against Herts and took a few wickets.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

A TWO days' Cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Chenoy's XI from Bombay was played yesterday and to-day. After Chenoy's XI completed their second innings rain commenced, but, however, the Gymkhana went in for their second venture at four o'clock for they had to make 78 runs to win the match. They played for nearly a quarter of an hour and scored 30 runs without losing a single wicket and the game was closed owing to the slippery state of the ground. The match thus resulted in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana. The following are the complete scores:—

CHENOY'S XI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R Gazdar, l-b-w, b Wood	11	b Wood	9
G J Karaka, b Sale	21	l-b-w, b Millman	10
Cooper, c and b Millman	18	c and b Millman	41
D M Raja, c Douglas, b Millman	16	c Douglas, b Millman	20
R W Mehta, l-b-w, b Douglas	0	not out	0
M H Sirajana, l-b-w, b Millman	0	b Cooper	20
R P Meherhomji, st Sprott, b Millman	0	b Millman	9
Jehangier, c Sprott, b Douglas	12	c Douglas, b Millman	2
P J Master, b Douglas	7	l-b-w, b Wood	2
N Langrana, c Arthur, b Millman	24	b Millman	0
R D Kanga, not out	3	run out	15
Extras	6	Extras	13
Total	117	Total	141

Runs at the fall of each wickets:—1 for 34, 2 for 34, 3 for 65, 4 for 68, 5 for 68, 6 for 68, 7 for 68, 8 for 84, 9 for 111, 10 for 117. — 1 for 31, 2 for 45, 3 for 45, 4 for 65, 5 for 114, 6 for 135, 7 for 135, 8 for 138, 9 for 141, 10 for 141.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Sale	9	31	1	1	11	1	3	0
Douglas	12	28	1	3	8	17	1	0
Wood	8	16	4	1	23	51	8	3
Millman	11·3	33	3	5	19	35	7	6
Wilkins	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
Drysdale	...	...	...	...	2	9	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Wood, c Guzdar, b Langrana	20	not out	22
Capt Douglas, not out	72	not out	6
E L Sale, c Karaka, b Meherhomji	1	To bat.	
A D Wilkins, b Langrana	4		
Ward, c Guzdar, b Raja	31		
Drysdale, run out	1		
Sprott, c Langrana, b Raja	17		
Edwardes, b Raja	2		
Murber, b Raja	5		
Millman, st Guzdar, b Raja	16		
Arthur, c Raja, b Master	0		
Extras	11	Extras	2
Total	180	Total	30

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 30, 2 for 40, 3 for 45, 4 for 104, 5 for 109, 6 for 138, 7 for 142, 8 for 151, 9 for 179, 10 for 180.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Raja	18	54	2	5
Meherhomji	14	37	2	1
Langrana	16	52	1	2
Kanga	3	15	0	0
Master	8	11	2	1

COMMERCIAL BOMBAY.

MR. L. R. W. FORREST INTERVIEWED.

"COMMERCE" to hand by the mail publishes the report of an interview which one of its representatives had with Mr. L. R. W. Forrest on Bombay, its Trade and Commerce. The article is illustrated by the reproduction of two obsolete photographs. But Mr. Forrest is not responsible for them. One of these is inscribed "Victoria Docks, Bombay" whereas it is but a photograph of the Anchor Line berth, portions of a P. and O., Rubattino, an Anchor and two other steamers being visible, all gaily dressed for Queen's birthday or some other festivity. The other is labelled "Cotton Green, Calaba," and reproduces a scene which has not been witnessed at Colaba for years. But that is by the way. In the course of its article "Commerce" writes:—

Now no man is better qualified to speak with more authority of the town and island of Bombay than Mr. L. R. Windham Forrest. This gentleman's personal knowledge of India goes back for nearly three decades, and for several years of that period—to be exact, from 1889 to 1892 inclusive—he filled with considerable distinction the 'role' of Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Naturally, Mr. Forrest has seen some very big developments and changes in the trade of the place. He holds that the success of Bombay is due, in the first place, to its unique geographical position; and in the second, to its magnificent harbour—the finest in the world, he declares, after those of Sydney and Rio de Janeiro. He realises, too, that the creation of the Port Trust has contributed in no small degree to the making of Bombay. A large number of native and European merchants are members of the Trust, and Mr. Forrest confidently anticipates that in a few years Bombay will to all intents and purposes, be a free port.

"The administration and success of the Port Trust are quite proverbial," observed Mr. Forrest, "and an example to any other town in the Empire. Last year was a record year, in spite of the famine—the balance-sheet showing the revenue to have been 53 lakhs of rupees, with a surplus of 2 1-2 lakhs over the expenditure. The whole Trust is worked in the interest of trade, and as its profits are increased so the charges on trade are reduced."

Mr. Forrest has the history of Bombay and its people at his fingers' end, and not so very long ago he delivered a lecture on the subject before the members of the Society of Arts, the lecture being illustrated by means of some very fine photographic views of Bombay and its vicinity. And an extremely interesting and instructive lecture it was, too!

We turned o'er many things together, and, incidentally, Mr. Forrest mentioned that the native agriculturists did little or nothing in the way of fertilising their lands.

"Until" he said, "irrigation is more generally introduced, and also until the ryot will increase his crops by the use of fertilisers, I fear the crops will continue to compare unfavourably with those of Europe and America. A very large quantity of bone manure is annually exported to Europe which might, and could, be used with great advantage to India. The primitive methods which distinguished agricultural pursuits in India generations ago are still largely in force there. These have their advantages as well as their disadvantages. For example, many people declare that the native plough—which, of course, merely tickles the surface of the land—is far better for India than implements of a more up-to-date character."

"Do you think there is anything in that contention?" I asked.

Mr. Forrest said he was inclined to think that there was.

"That being so," I added, "British manufacturers of agricultural implements are not likely to do very big business with Bombay?"

Mr. Forrest thoughtfully shook his head. "I am afraid not," he said, "Bombay is, of course, essentially what may be termed a transit town, and its prosperity will very greatly depend upon the good management of its railways, which bring down the produce of the country from very long distances. Bombay hopes for some development of its export trade. What it chiefly needs to that end, however, is the Rutlam-Muttra railway, the construction of which has been so long delayed by the Secretary of State—much to the indignation of the members of the local Chamber of Commerce."

"Bombay being the second city of our great Indian Empire, I presume, Mr. Forrest, that the bulk of the trade thereof is in British hands?"

"If by 'British' you mean 'British Indian,' it is so, but not otherwise. In this respect Bombay differs very much from Calcutta, the trade of which is very largely in the hands of Europeans. In Calcutta the merchants have large agencies for the disposal of jute, indigo, tea, coal, etc., but there is nothing of the king in Bombay, where the European merchant is almost entirely dependent upon the export and import trade—which is also largely in the hands of the natives."

"But at least the leading commercial houses of Bombay are British or British-Indian?" I insinuated.

"No—that is not so," Mr. Forrest answered. "The most important place, commercially speaking, is filled by the well-known Greek house of Ralli Brothers; and two or three German firms probably put through as much business as the leading English houses do."

"Oh," said I, a little dashed; "and does that mean that the purely British commercial man has been or is being ousted by his foreign rival?"

"Well, I won't say that, so far as the general run of goods is concerned. Bombay is a big town," said Mr. Forrest, with something of a smile, "and there is room enough for all. Competition in the export and import trade is very keen, and in the ordinary staple goods there is certainly no room for any further profitable competition."

"Has the quality of English goods deteriorated—or is it that the Greek or the Teuton is more 'pushful' than the English man of commerce?

Like Brutus, I paused for a reply.

Mr. Forrest pondered a little. "I think," he said presently, "that cheapness is the keynote of the success of foreign competition in Bombay. May be the quality of English-made goods is not quite so good as it used to be, although they still compare very favourably with those of the same price exported from Germany. And there are doubtless, other reasons too. I believe that the railway freights and the freight combinations militate against the success of British trade with Bombay. There is no doubt that the import trade with Germany has increased enormously during the last few years. I attribute that to a large extent to the cheapness of the goods imported, and the increased facilities of communication between Germany and the East."

"But do you not, Mr. Forrest, look forward to any increase of British trade in Bombay?"

"No—for this reason: that every year we in Bombay get more and more in touch with outside European ports. London has long ceased to be the depot through which Bombay sends her goods for transfer to other countries. The increase of tonnage between Bombay and Hamburg, for example, is enormous. And then, again, American competition has also to be reckoned with. I know for a fact that the Americans have already secured a very big hold indeed of certain classes of goods which formerly used to be exported by Great Britain. I refer more especially to steel, electrical appliances, etc. Thanks of course, to the engineers' strike, the most stupendous folly ever done by British workmen."

I was becoming desperate. "But surely, Mr. Forrest," I said, "British coal is still largely used in the town and island of Bombay?"

"I am sorry to say that such is not in accordance with the facts," was Mr. Forrest's grave response. "Indeed there is practically a cessation of the shipments of British coal to Bombay, which now uses almost entirely coal exported from Bengal. A small amount of Japanese coal is also used. I may add that during the time the English coal ran up from 10s. 6d. to 25s. per ton, the price of coal in Bombay—Calcutta coal, that is—never rose more than one shilling per ton. But please find satisfaction in the fact that of the import trade, still three-fifths is with the United Kingdom. It is in exports that four-fifths find their way to the Continent."

"How stands the trade of the Bombay cotton mills of to-day, Mr. Forrest" I asked.

"The trade is almost entirely in the hands of the natives," Mr. Forrest replied, "with the exception of one European firm which controls about eight mills. The first cotton mill was started in 1854; ten years later there were 13, and to-day there are 81. The cotton trade has lately passed through a very serious crisis, but owing to this year's cotton crop it is believed that the corner is turned at last, and some of the better managed mills are beginning to work with a margin of profit. Japan has become a very important customer, and takes between 200,000 and 300,000 bales every year. The local mills now consume about 800,000 bales, and the exports of yarn, which were 2,100 bales in 1870, are about 400,000 bales a year."

"The general trade of Bombay has made wonderful progress, has it not, Mr. Forrest?"

"It has, indeed. After the completion of the Suez Canal, the trade increased in a wonderful fashion; and the completion of the great trunk lines brought the exports of wheat and seeds to the highest point between 1885 and 1890. In 1858, the whole trade of India, including Government stores, was 48 crores; to-day, it is close on 200. Bombay's share in the export and import trade of all India with foreign countries is about 5-12ths, but its coasting trade is enormous, and brings up its total value to very near that of Calcutta."

At High Wycombe a boy named Harry Pigott, who was employed as a relief telegraph messenger after school hours, was riding a bicycle down a steep and narrow thoroughfare, when he lost control of the machine and fell beneath a passing vehicle. One of the wheels passed over his head and death was instantaneous.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN TARIFF AND THE WORLD'S TRADE.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN NORWAY.

THE GRAPE TRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

IT appears that there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction expressed by the manufacturers in the Eastern States with the American tariff, and that a movement is at the present time in progress with the object of having it either radically modified or entirely repealed. The cause of this movement is sufficiently obvious. The consumers of iron, who are, of course, a vast majority of the population, as distinguished from the producers, are naturally desirous of being placed in a position to purchase all their materials without any sort of restriction on their markets, and without being liable to be at the mercy of possible rings, trusts, or corners. These guarantees are impossible under existing conditions. The tariff as a general rule is by no means so drastic and prohibitive as it was at one time, but it still levies 50 per cent. "ad val" duties on all imports that are dutiable, and 29¼ per cent. on all imports, whether free or dutiable, received into the United States. This, on the face of it, does not look much like an evolution in the direction of free trade, but it is a vast stride in that direction on the condition of affairs that prevailed thirty years ago, when the average duty collected on all imports, instead of being only 29¼ per cent., was more than 42 per cent. "ad val. The truth is that the intelligent members of the community are now perfectly convinced that the necessity for any tariff has ceased to exist. Even Mr. McKinley himself was recently reported as having practically made this admission, and as having admitted further that his views on the whole question of tariff legislation had undergone a material change. The bulk of the people of the United States do not now believe that protection is necessary for the majority of American industries. Some of the more important industries have long ago repudiated the system, from the point of view of requiring the aid which it is intended to afford. Even Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who owes more to the tariff than probably any man living stated at least ten years ago that a tariff was no longer needed for the steel trade. The vast extent to which the Americans have succeeded in building up a foreign business is a sufficient proof of this fact. There are very few important manufactured commodities that the people of the United States are not now exporting, or ready to export, in competition with the rest of the world." In some articles, as in iron and steel, they appear to be in a position to manufacture and to export on more favourable terms than any other country. Of the total exports of the country about 30 per cent. is now represented by manufactured commodities against only 12 per cent. some twenty years ago. Necessarily the tariff does a great deal to shut out the American people from whatever advantages there may be in having a world-wide market in which to buy the commodities they consume. Within the last twenty years the value of the imports of such commodities into the country has fallen from about 14 dols. to rather over 7 dols. per head of the population. It may be that the bulk of the goods of home manufacture is just as good as anything that could be bought abroad, and it may even be conceded that a wider range of markets in which to make their purchases would not enable the people of the United States to buy more cheaply. But the Americans are a practical people. In most things they have an object, and that object is generally not very far-fetched or difficult of ascertainment. The object of the Americal tariff hitherto has been to build up home industries, to place them beyond the risk of serious prejudice by those of other countries, and to guarantee good wages for the American workmen. Those objects have almost completely been fulfilled. They have been so far fulfilled that the American people, like Alexander the Great under other conditions, will have a difficulty in finding other worlds to conquer. There may be one or two minor industries that are not yet established under iron-clad conditions, but with regard to the majority, if any further stimulus is needed it would certainly be given by the impetus which free trade is calculated to afford.

Under these circumstances the outside world is naturally interested in looking forward to the further developments to be anticipated in regard to this important question. There is very little room for doubting that it will form an important plank in the next electoral platform. Mr. Cleveland, indeed, had already gone a long way in the direction of complete freedom of trade. Free trade, for the average American, has naturally two sides—the first, that of the effect on the home and the second that of the effect on the foreign manufacturer. There are probably not many who now believe the abolition of the tariff would lead to a deluge of foreign products. There are, however, a considerable number of capable judges who believe that free trade in the United States would be likely to intensify the keeness and severity of American competition in foreign countries. That competition, however, would be then carried on under fairer terms than it is at the present time. American consumers would not then be so liable as they now are to become the prey of syndicated industrials who are themselves protected by a tariff wall from all danger of having their own home markets invaded. Many large buyers of manufactured commodities, in the Eastern States especially, would then have a check on prices and products which they do not posses at present. That their home products would thereby be produced much more, if any more, cheaply, no one is likely to suppose. The Americans do not now depend on imported raw materials to any extent worth speaking of. To all intents and purposes they have all the materials of industrial products within themselves. That their costs of production otherwise could be much further reduced we take leave to doubt. Generally speaking their labour is already as efficient as it can be made with the conditions and appliances at command. When other conditions and appliances are available, it is probable that their ownership and use will hardly be the exclusive possession of the United States. In other words, more economical processes, methods, and mechanical appliances will be certain to become also available to other countries. On the other hand, there appears to be a possibility that in some respects American industrial conditions will become relatively less favourable. In several directions demands are even now being put forward for shorter hours of labour. In others, higher wages are being demanded. In others again, trade unionism is asserting claims and making demands that have more affinity with British labour conditions before they became modified by the great engineering strike, than anything that has hitherto prevailed in the United States on a large scale. We repeat, therefore, that we do not believe the adoption of free trade by the United States would tend generally to reduce the conditions under which industrial products are already turned out with exceptional economy. Would it, then, affect them less favourably in other respects? That is the crux of the whole matter. It would certainly tend to remove the existing guarantees for the practically exclusive possession and control of home markets and that effect might have more far-reaching consequences than can now be foreseen or anticipated.

Some time ago attention was drawn to the enormous Dunderland iron ore deposits in Norway owned by the Edison Ore Milling Syndicate of London, estimated to contain about 80 million tons; but, according to recent reports from Norway, these have been outstripped by the discovery of still more extensive ones, situated at Ballangen, Ofoten, in one of the most northerly parts of Norway. The seams of iron ore there are said to be nearly twenty miles in length, extending to Punvik, right on the coast, where good harbour accommodation is procurable. The width of the Haafjeld, as it is called, is hardly as yet known, though at several places where the top layer of soil has been removed it was found to measure almost 17 yards, and counting the average width as only 10 yards, this would give, according to calculations made, a store of ore of nearly 100 million tons. With regard to quality, it asserted that the Haafjeld ore is of about the same percentage as the Dunderland, but more valuable than the latter, as it contains 7½ per cent. of manganese free from acids, a quality not found in the Dounderland ore. A Belgian syndicate has already made an offer for the purchase of the property but the owners have refused to sell on their terms.

In recommending grape culture and pointing out the great field that awaits the cultivators who see that there is money in the culture of this fruit in this country, particularly the early kinds that are brought on in the forcing house, the "Fruit Grower, Fruiterer, and Florist" says that so long as the grapes are well coloured and early they meet a free sale and yield excellent profits. The fruit, however, must be up to the mark or it will not command top values. From abroad we receive grapes by thousands of tons season after season. They reach us from Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, and Holland regularly, and though the British grape, on account of its superior quality and appearance is far ahead of the imported fruit in every respect, yet we depend upon outside sources of supply, and especially for cheap grapes, the culture of which, in many parts of the United Kingdom might easily be developed to form a great home industry. Now that the new grapes are coming in readily from Belgium and other sources, a few words with reference to the fruit cannot fail to prove interesting. London is particularly well supplied with these fruits at the present time, and they present a very pretty appearance in the windows of the retail fruiterer, particularly the little boxes of small-berried black grapes. They are the new forced grapes from Belgium, grown by men who have visited the English markets, study up closely the English papers which contain anything pertaining to the fruit trade, and avail themselves of the services of skilled English gardeners for the purpose of raising it to perfection, and at the best times, such fruits as secure quick sales and remunerative prices. The 1lb packages of grapes have become very popular in the trade, and with the public generally. Ten years or more ago, before they were sent us, new grapes when they made the start for the season were worth as much as 30s. a pound first hand; but prices have declined until to-day they can be bought as low as 2s. per box. The use of the dainty little package has done much to popularise the sale of foreign fruit in this country. In fact, not only with the package, but in the method of packing also, the foreign producer is 20 years ahead of the English grower, for even the little boxes used by the former are lined with clean white or coloured papers with frilled edgings stamped out with machinery to improve the appearance of the fruit, and thus enhance its value. The English grower of new grapes is content to market this fruit in uneven, heavy packages; consequently, the circle of buyers for heavier weights being limited, there is a slower sale and much lower price than could be secured were the fruit put up on similar lines to that sent by the foreign producer. Certainly, there are exceptions to the rule referred to in respect of grape packing, for several growers use a much lighter basket than used to be done some years ago; yet few pack their new grapes in the way they ought to be put up, with the result that the best prices are not secured.

Mr. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, who has just returned from a thorough geological investigation of the Texas oil district, has embodied the results in a report in which he says that the importance of this oil field is far greater than at present can be described or estimated. It promises an export trade such as exists nowhere else in the world. Very soon the present output of 500,000 barrels a day may be quadrupled. The territory underlain by the oil-bearing formations is enormous. There are many signs that we are on the eve of a struggle between coal and oil in many fields of industry. For instance, the *Manufacturers Record*, in a recent number, says:—The first shot fired in the coming struggle between coal and the Texas oil as fuel is a marked reduction in freight rates on Alabama coal to Mobile, New Orleans, and other places. Temporarily this may hurt the railroads, but eventually they will be in shape to haul coal as cheaply as the Chesapeake and Ohio does, and they will be greatly benefited by the development of business created by low cost of fuel. The Texas oil supply is a factor with which the world must now reckon. The oil discovery is an epoch-making event, and its influence upon the whole South is beyond calculation. And the vast coal fields of China, for which European nations are playing the world's greatest game of diplomacy, may prove to be of less importance in the question of international supremacy than this Texas discovery. The finding of oil in Texas will stimulate a search for it all over the South. News from Galveston says that President E. P. Ripley, of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe system, states that this company expects to use oil for locomotive fuel as soon as practicable. The Santa Fe has been burning oil in California, and, according to Mr. Ripley, has found it to be much cheaper than coal.

A correspondent writes to the *Times* from Napier, New Zeland, under date April 13, to give expression to "the feeling of consternation" which has been produced in New Zealand by statements that the menace to our commerce by foreign competition is mainly hypothetical. After commenting on the superior enterprize and industry of foreign firms, he goes on to say:—"In packing, careful attention to minute requirements (fads even) of particular markets, which resemble individuals in strange subtleties of temperament, and a thousand "non-essential details" the foreigner is assiduously ousting the Briton from markets where he has a distinct advantage in language, coinage, weights, and the strong tie of kinship. I will take one more case. The American cast-iron small goods have beaten the British-made articles out of these markets by their comparative cheapness. It appears that the British manufacturer subjects the cast article to a finishing process which adds greatly to the cost; the American merely gives it a coat of paint. The consumer here requires the article for use and provided that its appearance is presentable (a quality secured by the paint), is indifferent to grades of finish. Hence he buys the American article, while the British manufacturer, either from ignorance of the market's requirements or because his grandfather finished his goods and it would be derogatory to his dignity to depart from such an admirable precedent, patiently waits till the negro shall be educated to require cast-iron goods or the Chinaman throttled into accepting the same. When these desirable ends are attained the German agent and the inquiring American will be found in African forest and Chinese pagoda 'quite at home.' Every commercial country with the exception of ourselves has its constituted resident agent in each centre here (usually in the guise of a subsidized tradesman). The writer then alludes to the advertisements printed by German firms in the English language and circulated through British colonies in the form of magazines, and concludes by asking:—If the Colonial Office cannot see its way to appoint men in the nature of advisers or promoters of British interests in the colonies, is it not a splendid opportunity for some patriotic journals to combine in sending out a commission to inquire into the reasons of our by no means hypothetical subsidence in things commercial?

NEW IRISH SCHEME.

TRANSPORTATION.

VARIOUS schemes for the solution of the vexed Irish question have been promulgated. Some of them have been drastic—such as the proposal to sink the island under the sea; and others have been fantastic—such as the following:—

Mr. Joseph O'Donoghue, of San Francisco, has secured concessions for four islands in the Pacific Ocean off South America which he intends to call Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, after the four provinces of Ireland.

The "Express" says he proposes that these islands should be peopled by the Irish from Ireland. In fact, he meditates taking the whole of the population from the Green Isle and thus solve the question that has been vexing statesmen for centuries. Ireland beyond the seas would flourish with a richer green, the "first gem of the sea" would become the jewel of the Pacific, where Coercion Acts and landlords would be nonexistent.

Money, however, is wanted for this scheme, and a mass meeting of the Irish in New York is shortly to be called to consider ways and means of raising the necessary funds to transport the race to its new home. Several wealthy Irishmen in the United States are said to be ready to support the project. The new Ireland, it is stated, will be under the control of the leaders of the Fenian movement.

We often hear of lost ships, but there is something novel in lost trains. A train of six cars on the Siberian Railway left one day, and has not been heard of since. Active search is made to ascertain its fate.

OUR FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANIAN.

HOW ENGLAND STANDS, FACE TO FACE WITH HER RIVALS.

MR. H. W. WILSON, contributes the following article to the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

"The truth is usually unwelcome and disagreeable; sometimes it is mistaken for want of patriotism." LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DE WEYDE.

Not many weeks have passed since Captain Pretyman, who is a Lord of the Admiralty and a soldier, declared to his constituents that the landing of 11,000 seamen and marines from the Mediterranean fleet at Malta "showed that the British Navy was not below its due strength in the Mediterranean." This truly remarkable argument, if the Captain was fairly reported, left out of sight such points as the strength of the French and Russian fleets, which are the real standards of comparison by which to gauge the adequacy or indequacy of our forces in the central sea. Baron de Coubertin has lately warned England in the plainest and most emphatic terms that France will support Russia in any war with England; while it is now well known, contrary to what was believed at the time, that Russia was prepared to support France in the Fashoda crisis. Fortunately our present relations with France are excellent, but in surveying the position the fact that this intimate military alliance is in existence cannot be left out of sight. Nor should it be forgotten that at this juncture the attitude of Italy to England is colder than it has been for many years.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is composed of ten first-class battleships, five cruisers of the first and second class, a torpedo depot ship; and fourteen destroyers. These are the efficient seagoing factors. There are, in addition, three old ironclads, all of low speed, and two of them unfit for any work at sea in bad weather, a number of torpedo-boats, many of which are untrustworthy from old age, stationed at Gibraltar and Malta, five torpedo-gunboats, four small cruisers, and several gunboats and sloops. But these items are of no great importance and may be disregarded.

Of the battleships, five are of the Royal Sovereign class—for the Hood, though a turret ship, may be considered as practically identical with the Sovereign. Good ships as they were in their day they are now out of date and stand in great need of a thorough reconstruction. Their boilers are old, they are crammed with wood, their auxiliary battery is badly protected; their heavy guns according to the gunnery expert of the Naval Annual, could be easily put out of action, their sea-speed is low, being something less than 15 knots. But for the scandalous delays in the completion of our new ships, they ought all to have been replaced by the close of last year. The other five are of three different types, for our Mediterranean Fleet is an assortment of specimens, not a homogeneous squadron. There is the Renown with a sea-speed of 16 knots and the Victorious, Cæsar, and Illustrious, all three of the Majestic type, with speeds of about the same. These four have a good deal of wood about them, though they are much better than the Royal Sovereign. Lastly there is the Canopus, a really modern ship, with a sea speed of 17 knots.

THE DEARTH OF CRUISERS.

Ten battleships, according to the usual rule of one cruiser to each battleship—in reality, this is the barest minimum—would seem to require ten cruisers. As a matter of fact, Admiral Fisher has only five, for the Barham, Pyramus, Pegasus, and Pioneer, his third-class craft, are too small, too weak, and too ill-supplied with coal for scouting work. Even these five are the usual assortment of specimens, being of no less than four different types, and not one of them is armoured. They are of what is known as the "eggshell" class, with protective decks only, though the Andromeda, which is the best and fastest of the lot, has casemates for most of her 6-in. guns. The destroyers are modern and good, but here again the types are too many.

Such is the dearth of curisers in this fleet that it is impossible to practise cruiser tactics with any profit. The appeal for more ships has been made again and again with little result. But how five ships are to watch the Dardanelles, Toulon, Bizerta, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, Algiers, and Oran, and at the same time to protect commerce, afford convoy, and to keep a lookout with the battleships, is a problem which might well be commended to one of our puzzle editors. No doubt Lord Walter Kerr, who is responsible for our strategy in war, has a solution, so that the problem is not like the riddle of the raven and the writing-desk. It will suffice to point out that recently in Mediterranean manœuvres, battleships have had to be used as cruisers—an absurd conditions of thing, when our dockyards and basins are full of fast craft, out of commission.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

And now for the French and Russian forces in or near the Mediterranean. The French "Escadre," with headquarters at Toulon, has six modern first-class battleships, with a sea-speed of 16 1-2 knots, in commission, one first-class battleship, with full crew, and speed of sixteen knots, nominally in reserve; though at present it is cruising with the squadron; five large cruisers, three of which are armoured; two destroyers, three seagoing torpedo-boats of perfectly modern type, and a torpedo depot ship. In reserve or undergoing trials and repairs at Toulon, and for the most part available at short notice, are a battleship, a reconstructed, re-armed, and modernized coast defence ship, three large cruisers, a perfect host of modern torpedo-boats, and two submarines. Dotted round the shores of Algeria, Tunis, Corsica and France, are numerous torpedo stations, each with a certain number of up-to-date torpedo-boats. At Bizerta there is further an old coast-defence ship, to which little attention need be paid. There are three small cruisers and half a dozen torpedo gunboats attached to the squadron or to the various torpedo stations. Taking the fleet as a whole, it has in speed a distinct advantage over the British squadron. On the other hand its coal supply is much inferior, and its artillery is not quite so powerful as the British. Its ships are modern in type; the secondary batteries are fairly protected, and wood is scarcely found in their interior.

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

The Russians have two squadrons in or near the Mediterranean. In the Mediterranean they have a weak force composed of the armoured Alexander II., which is about to undergo reconstruction at Toulon, an armoured gunboat, a small cruiser, and three torpedo craft. This squadron is of no military importance, though it is well commanded and well, handled. Lately it entered Barcelona harbour in a thick fog, a feat of no small daring. It would no doubt, act with the French Reserve Squadron in the event of war. But a fleet, which is formidable and which does count, is that in the Black Sea, with its head-quarter at Sebastopol. It includes four powerful and modern battleships all ready for sea, with a speed of somewhere about 15 1-2 knots. These ships are the Rostislav, Georgei Pobiedonosets, Tri Sviatitelia, and Dvenadsat Apostolov. Besides these there are three older battleships, the Ekaterina II., Tchesnie, and Sinope, which are undergoing transformation, and which may or may not be ready for sea. It is, however, practically certain that one of the three, if not more, will be found in line. So that the fighting strength of the Black Sea fleet is at least five battleships, with twenty or more torpedo craft.

In theory, and on paper, these ships are confined to the Black Sea. In actual fact, if there should be war with England, all of them would make their appearance in the eastern Mediterranean. Our officers are fully informed of the Russian plants and entertain no delusions on this head. What is contemplated by Russsa is a dash upon Egypt, convoyed and protected by the Black Sea fleet. The Russians are perfectly aware that a British fleet of ten battleships cannot fight the French Mediterranean fleet reinforced by the Russian Mediterranean squadron, and mustering ten armourclads fit to "lie in the line," and at one and the same time attend to the five battleships of the Black Sea fleet. The British Commander-in-Chief can detach no battleships; he is much too weak as it is. He will want all his ten armourclads for the Toulon fleet, and even then victory for his flag is by no means assured.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE,

In the event of war the British Channel Squadron would, no doubt, attempt to reinforce our Mediterraniau Fleet. But the French Northern or Channel Squadron would also be likely to move south, and as the French has the shorter distance to go, the odds are that their Channel and Mediterranean Fleets would join up between our two fleets and turn upon one or the other, when they ought to be able to annihilate it. This danger is an ever-present one so long as we continue our present policy of maintaining everywhere fleets which are too weak and fail to concentrate upon the vital points.

FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN OR BLACK SEA.

	England.	France.		Russia.		
		Active.	In reserve or speedily available.	Medit. Squadron.	Black Sea Squadron.	Grand Total Fr. & Russ.
Modern Battleships	10	7	1	1	5	14
Do. Armourclads...	3	0	2	0	0	2
Armoured cruisers......	0	3	1	0	0	4
Cruisers, 1st and 2nd class	4	2	2	0	0	4
Small cruisers	1	3	2	1	0	6
Destroyers and Sea-going Torpedo Boats	20	5	15*	2	5*	27

*Approximate figures; only the largest torpedo boats of under ten years of age included.

II.—FLEETS IN THE CHANNEL (not including the British Reserve Fleet).

	British Channel Squadron.	French Northern Squadron
Battleships ...	8	6
Cruisers ...	6	4
Destroyers ...	0	5

PRO-BOER METHODS.

FREE SPEECH FIASCO AT THE QUEEN'S HALL.

THE DAMAGE DONE.

The pro-Boer meeting at the Queen's Hall on Wednesday June 19 was marked by scenes of turbulence without and intimidation within. It was in no sense a public meeting; indeed, the public door advertised to be opened was kept closed and only a few favoured individuals were admitted. The hall was filled with ticket holders, and nearly all were ardently pro-Boer. Order within was preserved by 800 "stewards"—men recruited from the rough and loafer class and paid to eject all who expressed audibly any word of dissent from the opinion of the speakers. In this way several persons were somewhat brutally treated by the stewards—and the right of free speech vindicated. Notwithstanding this dragooning method the protests and interruptions were rather numerous. Some of the speeches were delivered to the accompaniment of the sound of breaking glass, this being caused chiefly by the violence with which the "disturbers" were ejected.

The energetic action of the police prevented the large crowd, which at one time numbered fully ten thousand, from storming the hall. The principal speakers were Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Dillon, and Dr. Clifford. Dr. Leyds was not present.

THE BLUDGEON FOR OPPONENTS.

Of the methods adopted for preserving order the "Daily Chronicle" supplies several examples. About a dozen medical students (it says) succeeded in making their way into the top gallery, where they proceeded to sing snatches of patriotic songs, winding up with three hearty groans for Kruger. Amid considerable uproar and cries of "Chuck them out," fully a score of subsidised roughs made their way to the gallery to obey the behests of their masters. One of the students was caught by the throat, and dragged from his seat. A companion was treated similarly. Both made some show of resistance, for which they were handled brutally, being treated to what is known as the "Frog's march," in their progress towards the door. The "chuckers-out" had barely finished their task in the gallery when they were called upon to reinforce a threatened point on the ground floor. Bringing their bludgeons into play, the Pro-Boers beat back the invasion, damaged hats and torn collars remaining to mark the scene of the fracas. From this onward the bludgeon brigade was kept busy for some time.

In one respect the most striking feature of the evening was the wonderful gathering, and the enthusiasm of the dense crowd which remained in the neighbourhood of the hall for three hours in a drizzling rain in order to protest against the unpatriotic and disloyal policy of the promoters of the meeting. Some of these demonstrators mounted the parapet of the Langham Hotel, and passed a resolution protesting against the uncalled-for and unpatriotic attempt to help forward the cause of Kruger and Leyds by a ticket meeting "of traitors and foreigners."

But perhaps the most exciting scene of all was when Mr. Labouchere drove away in a hansom. Following the cab were two panting policemen, and behind them came the rabble, yelling for all they were worth. Right down Great Portland-street went the procession, and it was only in Regent-street that the cab was eventually lost in the traffic and Mr. Labouchere was safe.

DAMAGE AT QUEEN'S HALL.

Inquiries made with reference to the extraordinary scenes which occurred in the neighbourhood of Queen's Hall show that although the disorder was at times extremely serious, and at its commencement a source of some anxiety to the management, less damage was inflicted than it was expected would be the case. In the interior of the hall very little injury was done to the furniture and fittings, in consequence of the strong force of "stewards" who were stationed in every part, but in the corridors and around the entrances the hall has suffered somewhat considerably. Some of the curtains in which the doors leading into the hall are screened have been torn badly, and a number of the seats in the gallery and balconies have also been damaged. The outside entrances were badly battered by the crowd, and the glass in two of the doors at the main entrance in Langham-place was broken. In one of the lobbies in the balcony the crowd smashed a large syphon, three or four feet in height, used for the purpose of an advertisement by a mineral water company, and the fragments of broken glass resulted in serious injury to some of the combatants on the staircase. Mr. Newman, the manager of the Queen's Hall, stated that considering the crowd's violence the damage had been inconsiderable.

THE INDIAN FAMINE UNION.

THE following was published in the *Times* of June 17:—

Sir,—At a preliminary meeting held on the 7th, inst. at the Westminster Palace Hotel, a provisional committee was formed for the purpose of organising an Indian Famine Union; and on behalf of that committee we now ask you to enable us briefly to explain the purpose of the movement and to appeal to the public for sympathy and support.

Our special object is to investigate the causes of Indian famines, and to promote all possible means of prevention. We recognise the energy and skill with which the Government of India has during famine times performed its stupendous task of feeding millions of starving sufferers scattered over a vast area; and we believe that the various famine commissions, by careful scrutiny of past results, are gradually bringing our system of famine relief to the highest point of efficiency. We do not, therefore, consider it necessary to include methods of famine relief within the scope of our inquiry. But there remains the question of famine prevention. Here all possible help is needed, to collect facts and mature practical suggestions. And we believe that this help will be welcomed by the over-worked officials in India, whose time is fully occupied by the current duties of administration. There are in this country many persons, retired officers, civil and military, engineers, business men, and missionaries, who have special experience of India, who sympathise with the Indian people, and have spare time at their disposal. Our object is to utilise this experience, good will, and leisure for organised work, so as to bring practical aid to the Government of India in tracing the causes of these recurring calamities and in devising means of prevention. We are also anxious to obtain help and advice from the leading authorities in economic science, with a view to dealing on sound principles with the difficult problems involved in safeguarding a vast and scattered agricultural population.

The first point is to ascertain in detail the present condition of the Indian cultivator and the origin of his difficulties, and this can only be done by a special inquiry conducted under the orders of the Government of India. An exact diagnosis of the patient must precede the application of remedies. We therefore propose to begin our work by moving the Secretary of State to grant this special inquiry. We then propose to form sub-committees to inquire into and report upon the various suggested remedies—e.g., irrigation, agricultural banks, village industries, re-afforestation, migration, grain storage, export duties on grain, technical education, arbitration courts, administrative reforms—already before the public, in order that the Government of India may have the support of an enlightened and organised public opinion in dealing with the problem of famine prevention as distinguished from famine relief.

It is premature to specify the precise structure which is proposed for the union, as to which we shall see our way clearer when the effect of this public notice has been ascertained. The British public, by their liberal support of the Indian famine funds, have proved their desire to mitigate Indian suffering. But prevention is better than cure, and much better than mitigation. We trust that, as a national duty, they will respond to this appeal. We have, &c.

Leonard H. Courtenay, Chairman Provisional Committee.

W. Wedderburn,
S. S. Thorburn,
M. M. Bhownaggree, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

June 14.

Note.—Communications may for the present be addressed to Indian Famine Fund, care of Sir W. Wedderburn, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W.

DURING the late famine the Chattisgarh Feudatory States Division of the Central Provinces was one of the most difficult charges in the Commission, not only because the work of organisation was heavy, but because the confidence and co-operation of numerous Feudatory chiefs had to be won. Mr. W. B. Starky, who was in charge for the last eighteen months, won special recognition from the Local Government for his indefatigable energy, but the strain, as in the case of so many C. P. Officers, was too much for his health and he has now been ordered on long leave by his medical advisers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Clodwig Carl Victor, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, born at Rothenburg, March 31, 1819, was the second son of Francis Joseph, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst (of the line of Waldenburg). On the death of his father in 1841, Clodwig had just begun his judicial and historical studies in the University of Gottingen. A year later, after having passed his examination with distinction, he took a subordinate position in the public service as Auscultator in the Office of Justice at Ehrenbreitstein. He next became Referendary of the Government at Potsdam. While working thus diligently at his post in Prussia, the Landgrave of Hessen-Rheinfels-Rothenburg died, and the princely family of Hohenlohe succeeded to a rich inheritance, including the lordships of Ratibor and Corvey. The event, however, did not alter Clodwig's position. His elder brother took the domains of Ratibor and Corvey, to which the King of Prussia William IV., added the title of Duke. In 1845, on the death of his brother, Philip Ernest, Clodwig succeeded, with the consent of his elder brother to the old family seat of Schillingsfurst, and, forsaking the Prussian service, took up his permanent residence in Bavaria. Thus at twenty-seven years of age he became an hereditary member of the Bavarian parliament. The ministry, meanwhile, in Frankfort, sent him as Ambassador to Athens, Florence, and Rome. In 1849 he returned to Frankfort. Having married the Princess of Sayn-Witgenstein, by whom he has a numerous family, he retired for some ten years into private life, paying frequent visits to England, France and Italy. In 1860 the prince again entered upon parliamentary life, and favoured throughout an alliance with Prussia. Towards the end of 1866 the youthful king requested Hohenlohe to prepare and lay before him a programme of the principles which were to serve eventually as a ministerial policy. Prince Hohenlohe fulfilled his commission to the fatisfaction of the king, and on Jan. 1, 1867, succeeded Pfordten as Bavarian Minister. The whole of Germany at last adopted the Hohenlohe programme. In 1868 and 1869, Prince Hohenlohe was elected Vice-President of the Customs Parliament of the German Federation. In his capacity as Foreign Minister of Bavaria, he issued his famous circular of April 9, 1869, directing the attention of the European cabinets to the serious consequences likely to arise from the decrees of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican. Hoping to get the Pope to withdraw his political opposition, and viewing mere religious innovations with extreme indifference, the Prussian Government slighted the warnings of the Bavarian minister, and refused to take action against the contemplated decrees. In consequence of this desetion by the principal exponent of the Unity party, Prince Hohenlohe could not hold out against the attacks of the combined Particularists, Catholics, and Austriacanti in the Bavarian Parliament, and had to resign (March 7, 1870). He then resumed his seat in the Munich House of Peers; and in a few months, on France threatening war, made himself conspicuous by insisting upon the participation of Bavaria in the great national feud. Upon the successful termination of the war in 1871, he was elected member of the first German Parliament, and, in recognition of his patriotism, immediately became Vice-President thereof. In May, 1874, after the deplorable exit of Count Harry Arnim, Prince Hohenlohe was chosen German Ambassador in Paris. He was one of the German plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In August of that year he was re-elected to the Reichstag on the second ballot, at Forchheim, Kulmbach, Bavaria, polling 9,800 votes, while his Catholic competitor had 8,600. After the death of Marshal Manteuffe, Prince Hohenlohe was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, a position which he held till Oct. 1894. During his administration he enforced the strictest passport regulations at the French frontier, until in Sept. 1891 the Emperor issued a rescript rendering it somewhat less difficult for Frenchmen to visit Alsace-Lorraine. In Oct., 1894, he was appointed Chancellor of the German Empire and Prussian Prime Minister in succession to Count von Caprivi and Count von Eulenberg, but did not hold the office long.

THE TRIALS OF FRENCH SUBMARINES.

CONFLICTNG STATEMENTS.

Paris, June 19.—Contrary to the statements which appeared in the "Petit Parisien" yesterday, the "Figaro" to-day declares that the recent trials of the submarine vessel Narval were completely successful. "The Minister of Marine," continues the "Figaro," "had ordered a cruise of forty consecutive hours. The Narval left Cherbourg at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd of May in a very heavy sea caused by a strong northeasterly gale. She returned to St. Malo on the Saturday at five o'clock in the morning; that was the sole departure from her programme. The Narval had been navigated for forty hours without stopping, covering 260 miles at an average speed of 6 1-2 knots per hour in a very rough sea. During the trip the Narval remained below the surface for several hours at a time, and twice re-charged her accumulators. On the Sunday she left St. Malo without taking in fresh provisions, and made Cherbourg. On her arrival there she made excellent practice with her four torpedoes. It was proved that the torpedo mechanism regulated five days previously had not been in the least put out of order by the trial. During the return voyage to Cherbourg the Narval had an accident to her pump, and was towed for three hours by the torpedo boat Zouave. The damage was repaired however, and the submarine returned with her own motive power. It has to be pointed out, however, that the crew suffered greatly from discomfort. When fresh trials are conducted everything will be done to remedy the defects which have been reported."

The "Figaro," in conclusion, protests against the decision of the Ministry of Marine to build henceforth vessels of 68 tons burden, and with a radius of action of 100 miles only, pointing out that such boats can only be used for defensive purposes, whereas if the tonnage were increased the radius of action and the accommodation would also be increased, and the submarine could be employed offensively.—Reuter.

THE CHRISTENING OF PRINCESS YOLANDA.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT

ROME, June 15.—The christening of the infant Princess Yolanda Margherita took place with much ceremony at the Quirinal at eleven o'clock this morning. There were present the King, Queen Margherita, Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, the Prince and Princess of Montenegro, the Duke of Oporto, Prince Mirko, and all the Princes of the Royal Family. The Ministers and the grand State and Court dignitaries also attended. Notwithstanding the rain which was falling, about a thousand school children went this morning to the Quirinal with gifts of flowers, which they deposited at the gate of the Palace. The King and the Prince of Montenegro appeared on the balcony.—Reuter.

Rome, June 15.—Before the ceremony about seven thousand children assembled in the square before the Quirinal. From some cause, not yet traced, a panic occurred amongst the children, and in hastily defiling from the square many of them were thrown down and injured.—Central News.

A STATEMENT showing the total amount of Indian debt raised in England is issued by the India Office. The total amount of the debt, as on the 31st March last—comprising 3 1-2 per cent., 3 per cent., and 2 1-2 percent. India Stock, India Bills at various rates of interest, and Railway Debenture Stock ranging from 2 1-2 to 4 1-2 per cent.—amounts to £133,435,378. The total amount of interest payable on this debt is £4,337,661. Besides these interest charges of four millions odd, the Government of India have to provide £2,869,265 in the form of railway annuities, representing the yearly instalment due for the purchase of the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. These annuities have about half a century to run and terminate variously between 1948 and 1958. Coupling the interest charges and the railway annuities together, the total amount payable annually by the Government of India is £7,430,865.

THE King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Justice Stanley, Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces in succession to the late Sir Arthur Strachey, and of Mr. Harry Stephen to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, and of Justice Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, Dewan Bahadur, officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court of Madras, to be a permanent Judge in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Justice Shephard. Mr. Stanley, who joined the Irish bar in 1872 and took silk in 1892, came out as a Puisne Judge in the Calcutta High Court in the autumn of 1898. India, therefore, has not had a very long time to pronounce upon his quality, and so far as reputation goes one might no doubt have fared as well without going so far afield even as Calcutta. But what is known of Mr Justice Stanley's work on the Calcutta Bench is very favourable, and it has been whispered for some weeks back that he was well in the running for the present appointment. Mr. Harry Stephen, who succeeds Mr. Justice Stanley on the Calcutta Bench, is a younger son of the great Fitz James and a brother of Sir Herbert Stephen.

INDIAN LAW CASES.

KARIM NENSEY V. HENRICHS AND GLADE.

BEFORE the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 15. Present—Lord Hobhouse, Lord James of Hereford, Sir Richard Couch and Sir Ford North.

This was an appeal from a Judgment of the High Court of Bombay of August 25, 1899, reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Tyabji's.

Mr. Lawson Walton, K. C., and Mr. Mayne appeared for the appellant; Mr. Haldane, K.C., Mr. Jardine K. C., and Mr. Kenyon S. Parker for the respondents.

The arguments for the appellant were recently heard before a board composed of Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robertson, Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Ford North, when—the other side not being called on—judgment was reserved.

Lord Hobhouse, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said, the question raised was whether the High Court of Bombay had placed a wrong construction on a written agreement between the apellant and the respondents. The agreement was in the form of a letter, dated August 4, 1894, from the respondents to the appellant, in which they said that in consideration of his having at their request signed an agreement of dissolution of partnership between Mr. Peeroo Mahomed and Messrs. Nensey Peeroo, Kassum Peeroo, Fazul Peeroo, and himself, they agreed to pay him on behalf of his father, Mr. Nensey Peeroo, 500 rupees per month until his father made provision for his maintenance in a similar sum. The plaintiff was a partner in trade with his grandfather, Peeroo Mahomed, his father Nensey Peeroo, and his uncles Kassum and Fazul. The profits were shared in various amounts, the plaintiff's share being two annas. In 1894 a deed of dissolution was prepared, and executed by the plaintiff's four partners on July 30. It contained statements of the pecuniary relations of each partner to the firm as shown by the books, and of the terms on which each was to retire and release his partners. The plaintiff's father was stated to be very heavily indebted. The plaintiff was stated to be indebted, and it appeared by the books proved by his uncle Fazul that his debts amounted to Rs. 76,000 or more. The deed provided that he should transfer all his interest to his grandfather; that his debt to the firm should be written off, and that his grandfather should free him from responsibility for any debt of the firm. The plaintiff hesitated to sign that document. When the four others executed it, they inserted a statement to the effect that he had not executed it, but it was hoped that he would do so. The defendants carried on business in partnership under the firm of Glade and Co. They employed the plaintiff's firm, or his father as one of the firm, to transact their Maccudum business; and they were consulted about the dissolution. For some reason they were desirous that the dissolution should take place, and were willing to give the plaintiff some benefit to induce him to agree. Negotiations between them resulted in the letter of August 4 now sued on; and on the same day the plaintiff signed the dissolution deed. Nensey Peeroo was on bad terms with his son, the plaintiff, and did not provide any maintenance at all for him, Consequently the plaintiff had recourse to the defendants, who paid him the stipulated sum up to April, 1898. In March of that year the father had died, and the defendants declined to pay anything more, conceiving that their liability did not extend beyond the father's life. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had agreed unconditionally to secure him and income of 500 rupees per month. Mr. Justice Tyabji decided in his favour, but the High Court reversed that decision and dismissed the suit. Their Lordships had no hesitation in concurring with the decree appealed from. What the defendants guaranteed was that the father should be bound to allow 500 rupees, and that if he did not they would pay on his behalf. There was nothing to show that they intended to incur more liability than Nensey Peeroo would have incurred if he had executed a bond obliging himself to pay his son 500 rupees for maintenance. Upon his death his paternal obligation to maintain his son would come to an end, and the son's share in the family property would take its place. The defendant had not guaranteed the amount of Nensey Peeroo's estate, nor had they undertaken to pay on his behalf and by way of maintenance, money which could only be expected to come from him while living. Such being the reasonable construction of the agreement on its face, it only remained to say that there was nothing in the position of the parties to give it any other construction. A great deal had been said at the Bar of the plaintiff's relinquishment of his interest in the partnership. For all that appeared his interest was nothing more than a right to have the accounts taken and the surplus, if any, divided. No attempt was made to show that the terms on which he retired were other than favourable to him, or that by the contract as now construed the defendants did not pay an ample price for avoiding the litigation on which he might have insisted. Allowing that the expressions of the contract were not precise, and that the construction placed on them by the First Court might be shown under supposable circumstances to be the true, one, their Lordships found nothing in the evidence to suggest that the meaning which most easily fitted the words led to any unreasonable conclusion, or that it was not the real intention of the parties. They would humbly advise his Majesty to dismiss the appeal. The appellant must pay the costs.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY V. THE KING.

King's bench division, June 18. This was the trial of a petition of right presented by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in which the question to be determined was as to the obligation of the company in the matter of providing crew space on board their ships for the lascars employed by them.

Sir R. T. Reid, K.C., and Mr. Scrutton, K.C. (with them Mr. Bray, K.C.), appeared for the petitioners; the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Henry Sutton for the Crown.

The petition stated that the petitioners have for many years employed lascars, who are British subjects and natives of India, to navigate their ships. The crew space provided for the lascars has largely exceeded the space required to be provided for lascars by the Indian Act, No. 13, of 1876, but has fallen short of the space required to be provided for seamen by section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. The space occupied by the lascars has been deducted from the measurement of the tonnage of the ships, and light dues and other dues payable on such tonnage have not been paid in respect of such space. A Board of Trade surveyor of ships having inspected the crew space occupied by the lascars on two of the petitioners' ships, and alleging that section 210 had not been complied with, reported such failure to the Chief Officer of Customs, who thereupon altered the registered tonnage of the ships, and disallowed the deduction of the crew space from the tonnage. The petitioners asked for a declaration that their obligations as to providing crew space for lascars were governed by section 9 of the Indian Act of 1876, the requirements of which section had been complied with.

Sir R. T. Reid, on behalf of the petitioners, said that the employment of lascars by them was not dictated by motives of economy. In fact, the space required by the lascars was greater than that which would be required by a European crew. But it was found expedient in tropical climates to employ persons of tropical birth. That was the sole reason for the employment. Counsel proceeded to trace the history of the legislation, British and Indian, on the subject; the latter began with an Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 80, section 25 of which empowered the Governor-General to make regulations for the due supply of clothing, provisions, and other necessary accommodation for lascars on board vessels. This was followed by an Indian Act of 1859, which provided for crew space for both Europeans and lascars. This Act was superseded by an Act of 1876, which, the petitioners contended, still governed the matter as regards lascars. The British legislation consisted of the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1854, 1867, and 1894. Section 210 of the last Act was relied on by the Crown as governing this case but counsel submitted that it had no application to lascars, who came within the words "different subject-matter" in section 260.

Mr. Scrutton followed on the same side.

The Attorney-General prefaced his argument with these general observations:—The ships in question were registered in the United Kingdom. The petitioners' contention was not confined to ships trading in India, but extended to the whole voyage from the United Kingdom to India, and thence to Autralia. Further the Indian legislation related not merely to accommodation for lascars, but also for Europeans and if the petitioners' argument was good in the former case, it must also be good in the latter. It was incorrect to say that the Indian Act of 1859 was passed in consequence of the Act of 1823, for in the preamble it recited the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. The lascars were clearly seamen within the definition clause in the Act of 1894; and therefore section 210 of that Act applied to them as well as to Europeans.

Sir R. T. Reid having replied,

His Lordship said that he would deliver judgment on a future day.

"A PAIR of bright eyes and two tiny fists buried in a mass of Venetian lace "and crepe de Chine" was all that was to be seen of the new Italian Princess at the registration of the Act of Birth. She "behaved admirably," "was awake the whole time," and "was perfectly good."

The spinning and weaving trade engaged in brown Egyptian cotton goods, is at present under a dark cloud of adversity. At one spinning mill the stocks of yarn have accumulated to such an extent that the firm are without empty skips to put the yarn in that has just been spun, and resort has to be made to putting the yarn on the floors of the spinning rooms. In another case a firm have locked out their minders until they get rid of their unsold yarns.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A MAN who has given much of his time and talent to establishing friendly relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country is Sir Louis Davies another Q. C. and Provincial Primier, whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier has called to office as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He was at one time perhaps the youngest Prime Minister in the Empire; he was only thirty-one when called to rule in Prince Edward Island. A quarter of a century ago he was acting as counsel for Great Britain before the International fisheries arbitration at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and he has represented this country at Washington in connection with various Anglo-American disputes. He was the ablest lawyer on Prince Edward Island, and now that he has given himself to the service of the Dominion he has become recognised as one of the men who are destined to lead Canada on to a great future.

The Lord Chancellor would be interested in the two deaths last week, which, as already noted recalled two of the most famous *causes celebres* of the nineteenth century. Lord Halsbury, in the days before he was an Earl, played his part in both these great cases. He helped to unravel the Tichborne mystery, and he defended Governor Eyre against John Stuart Mill and others who wanted him convicted on a criminal charge in connection with the Jamaica massacres. Lord Halsbury was plain Mr. Hardinge Giffard when the Eyre case came on; but far back as the case takes us the Lord Chancellor of to-day had been a barrister for twelve years when Mr. Eyre stood before the magistrates of a quiet little Shropshire town, the central figure of an event in which all the civilised world was interested. Mr. Hardinge Giffard defended his client with an earnestness which sometimes overcame him, and once at least in the course of the trial he burst into tears.

Lord Halsbury has passed his legal jubilee. His career as a barrister began with the fifties. He has been thirty-six years a Q. C., and was Solicitor-General so far back as 1875. In the days before he sat on the Woolsack and made judges, Lord Halsbury knew the House of Commons well, and he must still remember the first day he entered it as an M.P. No member can be sworn in without proving his election by producing the return, and at the critical moment Mr. Giffard had not with him the indispensable bit of paper. One after the other he emptied his pockets on the table of the House, but no election return was to be found in the little heap of odd things which he piled up there. It was an awkward moment, and the new M.P. might have had to wait seatless if somebody had not picked up the missing document in somebody else's hat. Then the future Lord Chancellor was allowed to take his seat.

A very interesting but little known man celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday on Tuesday, Sir John Stokes was born when George the Fourth was king, and he is still among us, spending the evening of a crowded and exciting life at a quiet house in Surrey. If he lives till next year but one he will reach his diamond jubilee as a soldier. He was a man of ten years military experience when the Crimean War broke out, and he took part in almost the first British wars of the Victorian Era. He played a big part in the war with Russia, being entrusted by the Secretary for War with the formation of Engineer Corps for the Anglo-Turkish contingent.

He has had a great deal to do, too, with the development of the Empire in other ways than by the sword. When the Great Powers of Europe decided to open up the mouth of the Danube, far back in the sixties, Sir John Stokes was one of the men chosen for superintending the work, and for fifteen years he acted on the Commission. Prior to that times ships passing through the Danube did so only with great difficulty, and at the risk of attacks by thieves. The work which Sir John Stokes superintended made the river navigable for a hunded miles for vessels of two thousand tons, instead of two hundred tons, which had been the limit before.

Sir John knows as much of the Suez Canal as any man out of Egypt. He was sent out in 1874 to report on its condition, and the years afterwards Mr. Disraeli sent for him suddenly in connection with the great coup which time has splendidly justified. A well-known London journalist, who is still living and writing, heard at dinner one evening that the Khedive was about to sell his shares in the Suez Canal to the French Goverment, and, realising the vast importance of the news, the journalist left his dinner on the table and hurried to Lord Derby. For the next few days there was a state of bustle and excitement behind the scenes which the public little suspected, and at the end of a week it was announced that the Khedive had sold his shares to England.

It was not the first time France had lost an opportunity of taking unto itself what is now British territory. How many people know that part of Australia was at one stage of its history not very far from becoming a French colony? Louis Philippe, sometime in the thirties, had given permission for a French expedition to go out to Australia, which was then everybody's in the sense that it was officially nobody's. As the British flag flew in certain parts of Australia, however, Louis Philippe made up his mind to consult Lord Melbourne's Government, and the French Ambassador called on Lord John Russell. "Australia is more than an island," said the Ambassador, "it is a continent, and I want to know to how much of that continent Great Britain lays claim." "To the whole of it," replied Lord John, and the Ambassador went sadly away.

He met Lord Palmerston at dinner that evening and Palmerston assured him that "Lord John Russell would declare war to-morrow on France rather than let your king take hold of the smallest bay on the Australian coast." The Prince de Joinville held until his dying day that France threw away a chance of occupying the south and west of Australia. Its captains had brought home glowing reports from the other side of the world and the Prince was often heard to declare that England could not have resisted France if the expedition had been sent out without consulting Lord John Russell. Whether England could or would have resisted, or what the issue would have been in that event, are questions for the historians to speculate upon; but, considering the state of the Navy and of the Exchequer at the time, it needs a good deal of courage to deny that the destiny of Australia might have been changed if Louis Philippe's expedition had gone out and landed at Fremantle without telling England the reason why.

The Maoris, who have been dancing for the Heir-Apparent arrayed in all their garb and paint of war used to be regarded as one of the world's dying races but the recent census shows that the native population of New Zealand has increased. Great efforts have been made to preserve the Australian tribes from extinction. The natives were at constant war with one another. Royal proclamations were painted on trees—rude pictures intended to convey to the aborigine that the black would be hanged if he shot the white, and the white would be hanged if he shot the black. But the villainies of the native tribes continued, and the organising of three thousand police at a cost of thirty thousand pounds resulted in the capture of only one man and a boy.

Peers have many privileges besides that which Lord Russell may exercise of being tried by his brother peers. If any member of the House of Lords ever should find himself at the foot of the scaffold he may demand to be hanged with a silken cord. Lord Ferrers was the last peer to avail himself of this last privilege of all. He was hanged at Tyburn in 1760 for the atrocious murder of his steward, and his execution was one of the most remarkable judicial ceremonies ever witnessed in England. He was a man of great conceit, even with the brand of Cain upon him, and was conveyed to the gallows, wearing his wedding clothes in a landau drawn by six horses escorted by parties of horse and foot. Behind, came a hearse and six horses, for the purpose of taking the corpse from the place of execution to Surgeons Hall, where it was dissected.

Lord Ferrar's death agony was prolonged, to please his own vanity, for nearly three hours. That was the length of time occupied by the procession to the gallows, in which the police, grenadiers, and the sheriff took part. "The apparatus of death," remarked the condemned man on the way, "and the passing through such crowds of people, are ten times worse than death itself, but I suppose they never saw a lord hanged, and perhaps they will never see another." He complained that the King had not allowed him to die on the spot where his ancestor, the Earl of Essex, died in the time of Elizabeth, and thought it hard that he should have to die at the same place as a common felon. To compensate himself he had the scaffold hung with black at his own expense, and was pinioned with a black sash. But scaffolds are no respecters of persons, and the dead body of the murderer earl dangled on the silken cord as if it were a piece of common rope.

Lord Ferrers was right in supposing that the people would never see the execution of another lord. He was the last of the peerage to die on the gallows. But he was not by any means the first. Two centuries before Lord Stourton had been hanged for the murder of a man and his son under very aggravated circumstances. He was hanged in a silken halter at Salisbury, and, in spite of the manner of his death, his monument was erected in the cathedral of that city, with the halter thrown over it. Lord Sanquhar was another peer to suffer the law's last penalty. He murdered a fencing master, who in a fencing contest had gouged out the peer's eye. "Does the man still live?" asked Henry IV. of France when Lord Sanquhar related the incident to him, and the question so impressed his lordship that he straightway came back to London and planned the murder of the fencer. He claimed the right of being tried by his peers, but was refused the distinction on the ground that he was only a lord in Scotland, and did not possess any English barony. He had one last privilege, however; he died in Palace Yard at Westminster on a gibbet erected for the purpose.

A. M.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE scientific study of plant associations and conditions of growth of crops was urged by Mr. E. Hedger Wallace in a lecture delivered at the museum of the Royal Botanic Society on Friday last, Sir George Kekewich, K. C. B., being in the chair. He remarked that commercial crop cultivation as a subject correlated the practical details taught by economic geography and botany. The mapping of plant associations would be of service, because wherever a man wishes to cultivate the ground a study of its actual flora is the most trustworthy guide to the possibilities of success or failure of new species. To the agriculturist and horticulturist the characteristics of plant areas are better guides than those of climate alone, because in plant distribution the influence of soil and drainage is correlated with that of climate. What are needed, the lecturer stated, are maps showing natural plant areas, cultivated crop areas and zones of cultivation, distinguished by definite colours like a geological map. With respect to plant distribution and zones of cultivation, attention was directed to the work that has been done in Germany, especially by Professors Oscar Drude and Engelbrecht. The botanist who studies the distribution of plants usually eliminates all consideration of the plants that are cultivated by man as [illegible] his inquiry. Engelbrecht, on the other hand, deals entirely with the distribution of cultivated plants, though his survey is restricted to agricultural and horticultural produce grown outside the tropics. To study the commercial crop cultivation of a country the geographical conditions should be noted. Land forms, that is, the relief of the land, have a powerful influence, indirectly as well as directly, on plants, animals, and human beings. An endeavour should therefore be made to gain some idea of what might be termed the climatic control of land forms, and the influence of land forms on natural flora and cultivated crops.

Poulsen's telegraphone, recently described, has given an impetus to the invention of methods for recording sounds other than the phonograph. The "Electrician" has given an account of one by Professor Nernst and Herr von Lieben, in which the electric currents set up by sounds in a microphone transmitter are caused to act chemically on the rim of a rotating disc of copper, and inscribe the sounds as it were. The sounds are reproduced from this record by again rotating the disc with a receiving telephone substituted for the microphone transmitter and a battery in circuit.

Herr E. Rahmer has also invented a sound recorder on another principle. He photographs on a moving film a sensitive flame, vibrating to the sounds and producer on the film a band of varying intensity. Light is then projected through this band to a selenium cell in circuit, with a battery and telephone. The variations of intensity of the light vary the resistance of the cell, and accordingly increase the strength of the electric current, thus reproducing the original sounds.

The American plan of distributing weather bulletins is the "circuit-system," in which certain telegraph wires are exclusively reserved for the reports of observations during certain times. The "Deutsche Seewarte," of Hamburg, however, prefers the "radial system," in which the observations all pass through central stations, and it is to be extended in Europe.

Mr. Gustave Whitehead, of Bridgeport, Conn., has invented a new flying machine after the model of a bird or bat. It is 16 feet long, 3 feet deep, and 2 1-2 feet wide. It is well stayed with wooden ribs, braced with steel wires, and covered with canvas. It stands on four wheels, each a foot in diameter, and a 10-horses-power engine starts it from the ground. The wings, or aeroplanes, can be folded up. A rudder corresponding to the tail of the bird steers the machine horizontally. The machine once in the air is moved by another 20-horse-power engine driving two propellers, which can also assist in steering, by one turning faster than the other. The appasatus is now ready for preliminary trials.

In the Diatto System of electric railways and tramways the current is obtained from an underground conductor by the vehicle, as it passes. This is done by derivations from the conductor leading to surface contacts at intervals along the line. The contact is in the form of a metal paving-block on the road, having within it an iron pin or "key," which makes and breaks the electric circuit. The current is only on the block when the vehicle passes over it, and the blocks are near enough to keep the current on the motor of the car practically continuous. The circuit is closed by the key, or pin, coming in contact with mercury, owing to the attraction of a bar magnet carried on the vehicle.

The system is in use in Tours, and also in Paris and its environs, where it is worked by the Compagnie de l'Est Parisien and the Compagnie de L'Ouest Parisien.

We recently called attention to "persodine" a new medicine for the stomach which produces an appetite. As the substance is not well-known in this country we may mention that it is made by MM. Lamiere, of Lyons, the well-known French photographers, and sold as a speciality by the pharmaciens of Lyons.

Dr. Malmejac finds that a decoction of panama woodadded to heavy coal tar oil quickly destroys ants by its vapours. It is much better than solution of soap, phenic acid, corrosive sublimate, chloride of zinc, boiling water, or chlorhydric acid and ammonia.

It has been ascertained that carbonic acid exists in the blood, but while MM. Nicloux and Desgrez think it a normal product of the body, M. Gautier draws it from the air. In a recent discussion before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Nicloux stated that he had found it in the blood of the fœtus, but in that case it might come from the mother, and a better test would be to examine the blood of animals living where the atmosphere is not vitiated with gas, for example, by the sea or in a forest.

Sir William Preece's wireless telegraph, which is different from the Marconi method and some ten years earlier in date, has been installed between Ballycastle and the Island of Rathlin, Ireland, a distance of about ten miles. The transmitter is a "buzzer," or vibrating interrupter, and the Morse signals are received on an ordinary telephone.

Electric automobiles have the great advantage of being practically without noise, odour, and vibration, as well as easy of control and safe. It will therefore interest many to know of the "Electricia" vehicles invented by M. Contal, 28 bis Rue des Arts, Levallois-Perret (Seine), in which the motor and accumulators are the result of special study, and present some advantages. An illustrated description of them appears in "La Nature.

At the International Congress of Librarians, held in Paris last year, two prizes were founded (one under the name of Marie Pellechet) for the best scientific studies of the insects which attack the bindings of books, and the means of preventing their ravages. Both prizes are of about £40, and there is a second Marie Pellechet prize of £20. Memoirs should be sent to the Secretary of the Congress; 1, Rue de Sully, Paris before the end of next May.

The Krieger "electrolette" is an American electric automobile of repute. It is a kind of buggy, very light and convenient, with Fulmen accumulators to hold the current.

M. Palmparey, of Nantes, has invented a mattress which, on being turned upside down, acts as a raft or canoe and life-saver on the water.

It is usual for men of genius, and common enough with merely clever observant men, to find their ideas and observations derided or discredited by that very sagacious authority the "man in the street," or that still more penetrating party (in his own conceit) the "blockhead," but, as a rule, the course of time justifies the more intelligent head. Mr. Edison's prophecies about his phonograph, for example, were sneered at when he made them, but they are gradually being realised one by one. The latest is a phonograph which acts as a railway porter and shouts in stentorian tones the particulars of the trains. According to "L' Electricite," it is used at a station in Vienna, and the porter who formerly exercised his chest in the work has now only to press an electric button and start the instrument.

The late Sir William Mackinnon, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army, founded a studentship in natural science valued at £150 a year. The Royal Society Mill make the first award this year for the encouragement of biological research, and applications should be made not later than June 26 to the Assistant Secretary of the Society.

The biennial gold medal of the Pharmaceutical Society for Promoting Research in Drugs has been awarded to Dr. George Watt, reporter on economic products to the Indian Government, who was born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, and became Professor of Botany in Glasgow University then in Calcutta University. His best known work is the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India."

The Institution of Electrical Engineers will have an excursion to Germany this summer under the leadership of Mr. Alexander Siemens, past-president. Various notable electrical works will be visited by the party.

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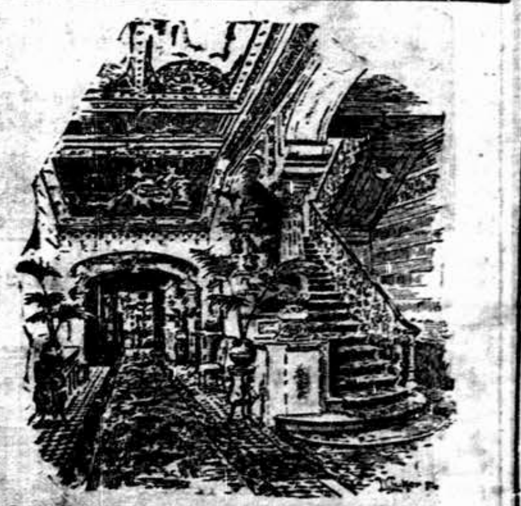

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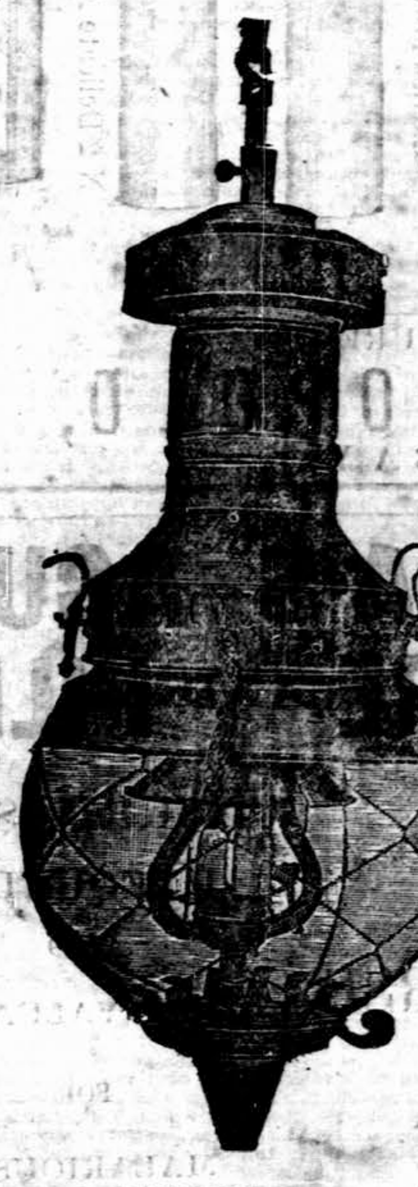

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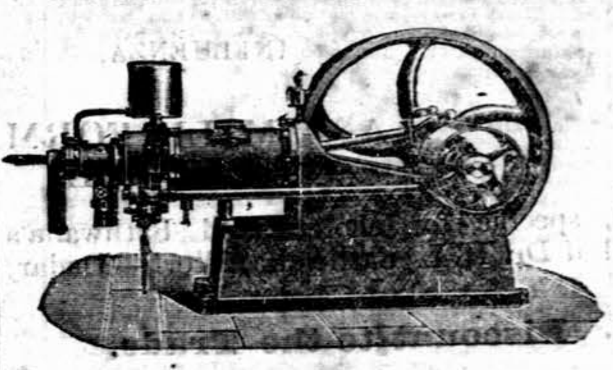

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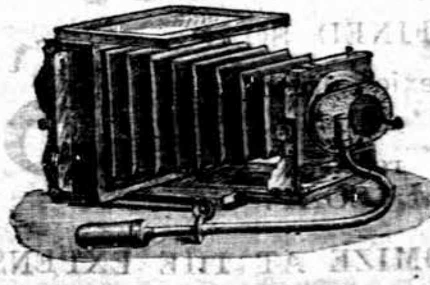

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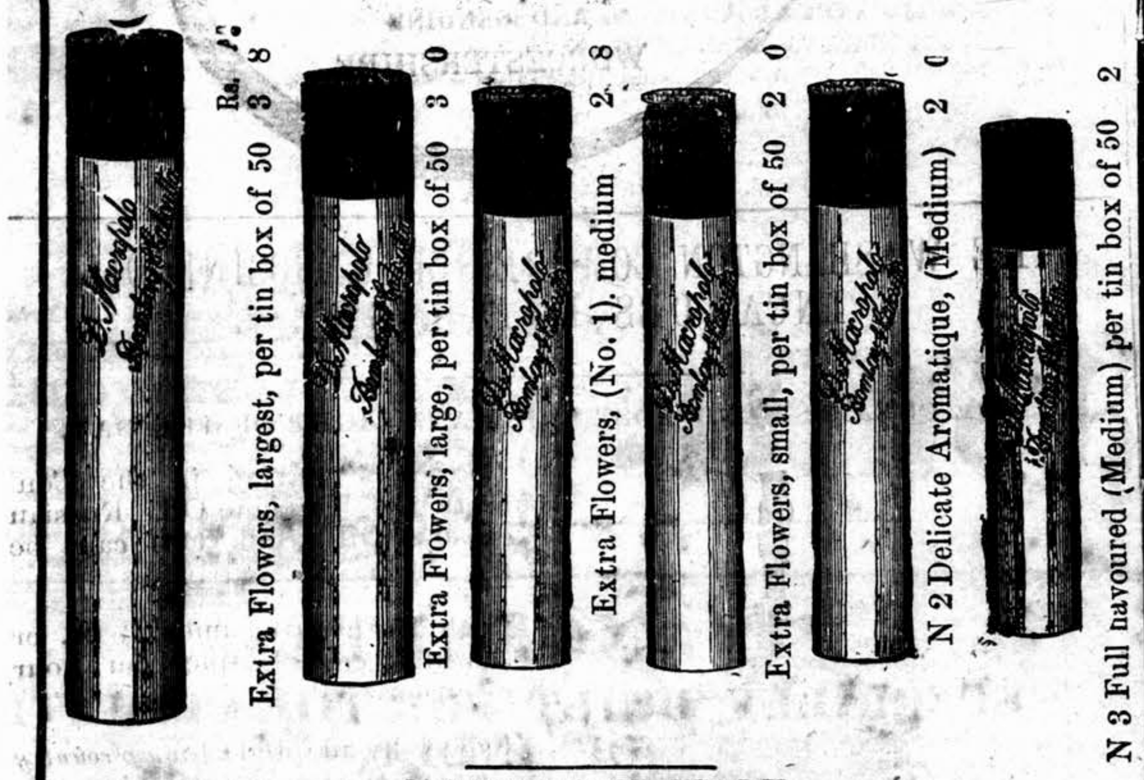

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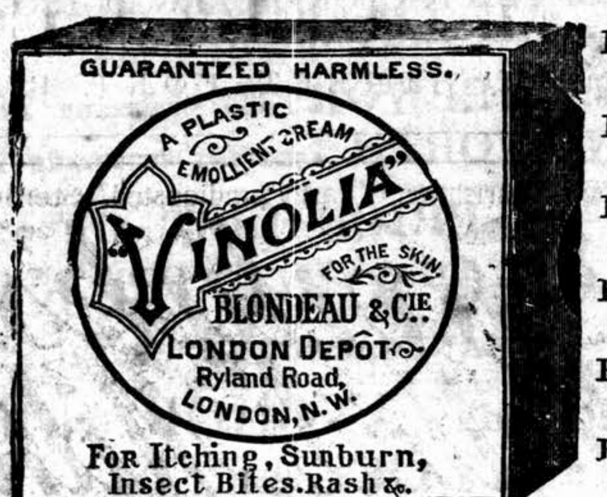

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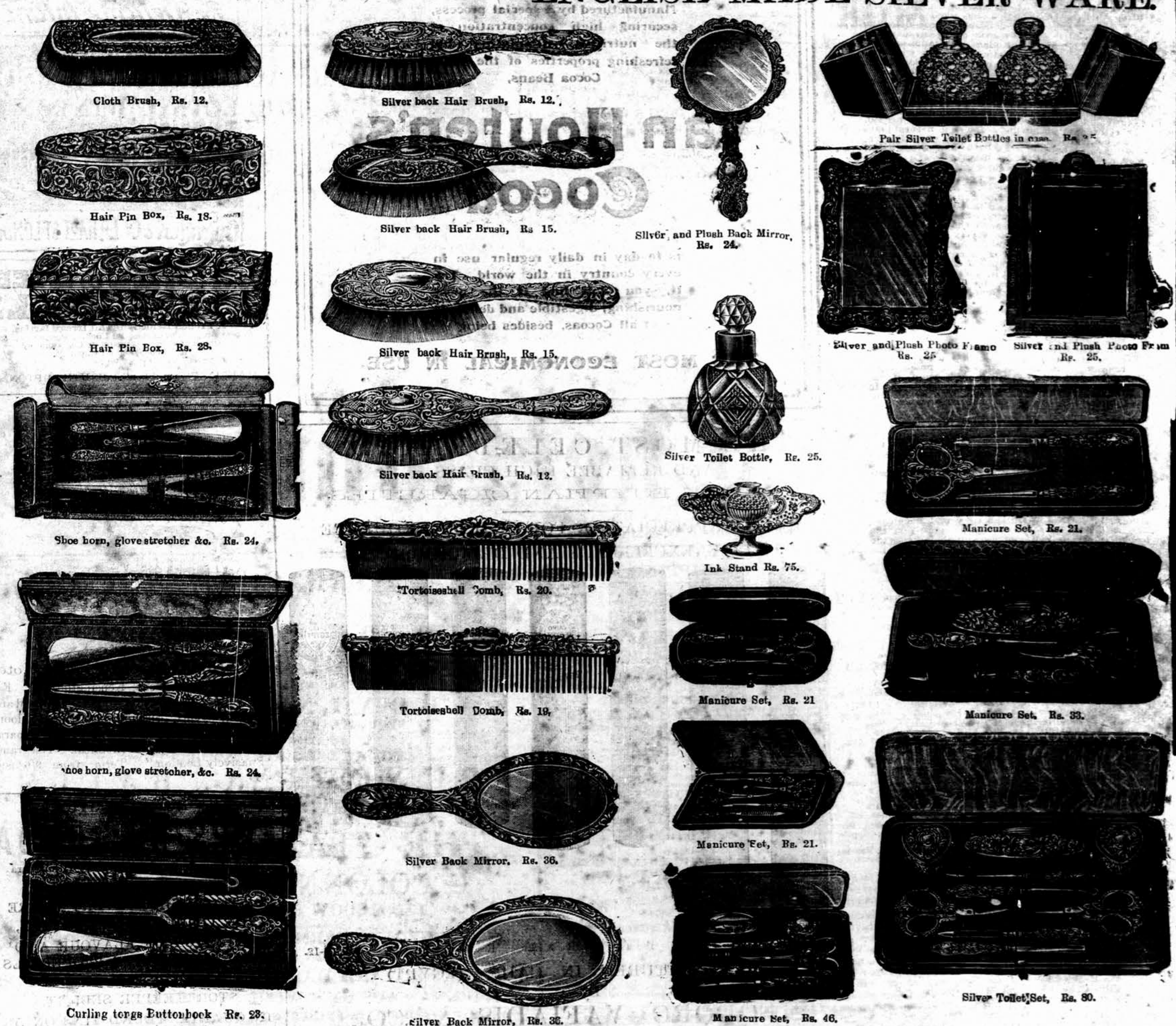

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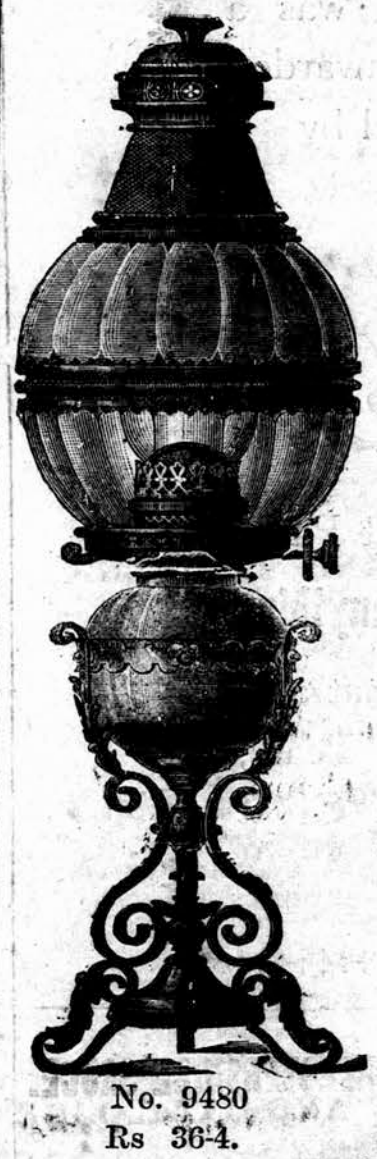

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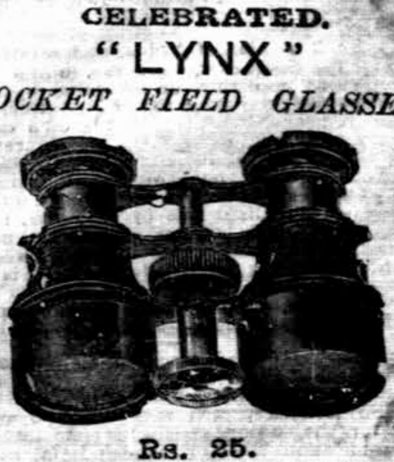

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